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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. IX. PITTSBURGH, MONDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 6, 1871. NO. 51.

FIRST EDITION.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

International Copyright Controversy

Suit for Libel by Hon. Mrs. Norton.

The Rupture in the Spanish Cabinet.

Complexion of the New Austrian Ministry.

Plot Against the Spanish Government.

The International Copyright Law.

LONDON, November 4.—The newspaper controversy concerning the international copyright law has taken so personal a turn and became so heated that the *Times* declares its intention to close its columns to any further communications on the subject. Already one libel suit has grown out of the controversy, the Hon. Mrs. Norton having brought a prosecution against one of the writers on the subject.

The Internationals.

MADRID, November 4.—It is believed that an attack on the Government by the Republicans, under the lead of Senor Zorrilla, will be made in the Cortes during the coming week on the subject and manner of dealing wite the International Society. Senors Zorrilla and Sagosta are widely at variance on this point, the latter supporting the Government heartily. A compromise between Sagosta and Zorrilla, which has up to this time been discussed and looked forward to among the Conservative Republicans, is now thought to be impossible as the agitation of the treatment of the Internationals is sure to produce a complete rupture.

The New Austrian Ministry.

VIENNA, November 4.—The Ministry, to the formation of which Baron Von Kellersperg has been called, is not definitely constituted, but the following slate is current in political circles this morning, and is generally believed to be accurate: President, with the portfolio of the Interior—Baron Von Kellersperg. Finance—Holzgethan. Worship—De Stremayer. Justice—Chlumetzky. Commerce—De Plener. War—Schech. Education—Hasnerschloski. Count Holzgethan and Dr. Stremayer were members of the Ministry of Count Potocki, and De Plener of that of Count Hohenwart. The new President has declared, through the official organs, that the policy which caused the retirement of Count Hohenwart will be vigorously pursued. Some of his friends having been deceived by stories of compromise, it is distinctly announced that no compromise in contemplation will likely be made. The Diets of Bohemia, Moravia, Dalmatia and Upper Austria will be dissolved as soon as the new government is settled.

Plot Against the Spanish Government.

LONDON, November 4.—The *Telegraph* this morning prints a special dispatch from Paris containing a statement that a plot against the present government of Spain, of a dangerous character, has been discovered.

Parliament Prorogued by the Queen.

LONDON, November 4.—A supplement to the *Official Gazette* contains a proclamation proroguing Parliament to the 27th of December next.

More Power for Emperor William.

BERLIN, November 4.—The Reichstag to-day passed the war fund bill. During the debate prior to its passage Bismarck urged the necessity, in the present aspect of European affairs, of strengthening the country by thus empowering the Emperor to act promptly and freely under any adverse and threatening circumstances which may arise. The passage of the bill, which was foreshadowed in the Emperor's address, would leave his Majesty unshackled, and would virtually place Prussia in a position to act either upon the offensive or defensive. No complications are at present apparent.

Miscellaneous.

PRAGUE, November 4.—In the Bohemian Diet a rescript was read emphasizing the supremacy of the Empire. The Emperor declares that these laws can only be altered in the manner prescribed in the general constitution, and warns the Diet against any attempt to nullify or disregard them. He exhorts Bohemia to send her usual representatives to the Reichsrath, declaring at the same time that the failure to do so will involve the gravest political consequences.

OSSERVATORIO, November 4.—Monsignore Franchi, Papal Envoy, has left the capital, having failed to obtain any guarantees from the Sultan in favor of the status quo of the Catholic religion in Turkey. The Sublime Porte persistently refused to discuss the condition of the Catholic religion.

LONDON, November 4.—The offering to Washburne on Thursday was a very agreeable affair. Dinner and tea services of fine silver, the production of American mines and of American manufacture, were presented by a large number of American gentlemen with appropriate addresses delivered, to which Mr. Washburne replied in a handsome manner. In the course of which he complimented Colonel Hoffman and other members of the diplomatic household.

BRUSSELS, November 5.—The Belgian Government has voted $20,000 to relieve the sufferings of the Belgian settlers in Wisconsin which have suffered by the forest fires. The Government has also opened subscriptions for voluntary contributions for the same object.

PARIS, November 5.—Victor Hugo has made a second visit to Thiers to procure the pardon of Henri Rochefort. The President received him kindly, but declined to interfere.

The Communist Quesnel has been convicted of setting buildings in Paris on fire, and shot dead.

MADRID, November 5.—The sub-Committee of the Cortes agreed to report in favor of the proposed tax on coupons of the Spanish bonds.

The Markets.

LONDON, November 4, 4:30 P. M.—Consols—93¾ for money and 93 for account. Bonds—5-20's of 1865, 91¾; do of 1865, 91¾; do of 1867, 93¾; 10-40's 89¾.—FRANKFORT, November 4.—Bonds of 1865, 96¼@96¾.

PARIS, November 4.—Bourse flat; rentes 57 francs 75 centimes.

LIVERPOOL, November 4.—Cotton heavy; middling uplands 9½d; middling Orleans 9¾d; sales 8,000 bales; speculative and export, 2,000 bales; shipments to Boston to-day, 1,000 bales.

Red winter wheat 11s 6d@11s 7d. Flour 25s@27s 6d. Mess pork 88s 6d. Cheese 59s.

Cumberland middling 9½d; short rib middles 40s 6d. Refined petroleum 17½@18d. Cloverseed £52 53s. Linseed oil £38 15s 10d.

CHICAGO.

Suspension of Business on Election Day —A Real Estate Ring Formed Involving a Great Speculation—Gov. Palmer's Controversy With the U. S. Authorities—Arrest of Williams, the Murderer, &c., &c.

SUSPENSION OF BUSINESS ON ELECTION DAY.

CHICAGO, November 5.—Mayor Mason has issued a proclamation, recommending that all places of business of every kind be closed on election day, to the end that there may be a general suspension of business on that day, in order to give all an opportunity to vote.

DECLINATIONS.

Samuel N. Moore has declined the nomination for Circuit Judge on the Union ticket No. 2. Daniel S. Story declines the nomination for City Attorney on the Republican ticket. F. Wood yesterday morning announced his declination of the nomination for Police Commissioner on the Union ticket No. 2, but in the afternoon reconsidered his action and announced his determination to stand.

A REAL ESTATE RING.

The *Tribune* this morning says there are good reasons for believing that a ring has been formed for making several millions by locating the new government buildings in this city—postoffice, custom house, court rooms, etc., etc., where the members of the ring have secured options on a large amount of real estate. A prominent politician, whose well known business qualifications have become proverbial, together with a number of the prominent dry goods firm, are understood to be the prime movers. The property the ring have procured includes the site of the former gas works, on Adams street, near the river.

THE NEW CUSTOM HOUSE.

It is understood the Board of Public Works have about decided that the new Court House shall cover the entire Court House square, extending to the sidewalk around the entire block. This will, as a financial operation, be of great advantage to the city and county, as it will give them about sixty stores, which would rent for $10,000 per annum, and besides a large number of law yer's offices in the upper stories, which would bring at least $50,000 more annually into the treasury.

NEW DEPOTS.

It is ascertained that if the effort now making to secure the three blocks of ground on the river for a passenger station prove unavailing, the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad will erect a passenger station of their own on Sixteenth street, near the south branch of the river, and that the Michigan Central Road will run their trains to the same station, their present depot grounds being entirely inadequate.

A MESSAGE FROM GOV. PALMER.

A special from Springfield says Gov. Palmer is preparing a message to lay before the Legislature, which meets on the 15th, in which the controversy between himself and the United States authorities, together with all correspondence between him and Mayor Mason and others relative to the military occupancy of the city during the fire, will occupy a conspicuous place.

REBUILDING OF THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

CHICAGO, November 4.—The plans for rebuilding of the Chamber of Commerce have been completed. It is to be a more imposing edifice than the one burned. Stone has already been contracted for in Cincinnati, which is to be laid on cornice, and is intended to have the building ready for occupancy by the 8th of January next.

THE POLITICAL CANVASS.

Samuel W. Fuller having declined the nomination for Circuit Judge on the Fire-Proof Union ticket, Lombert Free has been put in Mr. Fuller's place. A lively canvass is in progress to secure parties.

ARREST OF THE MURDERER WILLIAMS.

Williams, the colored man who killed Grayson, another colored man, last Saturday night, was arrested to-day as he was about to leave the city on a train.

DEATH OF DR. STANTON.

Dr. David Stanton, Auditor General Elect, Dies Suddenly at New Brighton.

NEW BRIGHTON, PA., November 5, 1871.

Colonel David Stanton, Auditor General elect, of this State, died suddenly at his residence in this place this afternon at eleven o'clock. He has been suffering for a day or two with the erysipelas in the face, causing him much pain. Last evening about nine o'clock he injected a small quantity of morphine into his arm for the purpose of quieting the pain which had become very great, and was much relieved. Sleep ensued, from which his wife found it impossible to rouse him, and she called for assistance. Drs. Jackson, McKinney, Winans and Reed were summoned and used every effort to bring about a reaction, but without permanent avail. He finally expired at the hour above stated. It is the opinion of the physicians that the quantity of morphine, he punctured a blood vessel, which, owing to the peculiar state of the system, was the immediate cause of the fatal and distressing event. He was in the forty-second year of his age.

THE business on the New York canals for 1871, up to this time, shows a gain of tolls over last year of nearly $500,000. The prediction is made that the tonnage of 1871 will largely exceed that of any previous year, and probably reach 7,000,000 tons.

THE project of building two new grain elevators has been started in St. Louis.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

The Pennsylvania Outgeneraled in Kentucky.

THE P., W. AND B. NOT LEASED.

The Virginia Roads and the Pennsylvania.

Opening of the Grand Central Station in New York.

Denver and Rio Grande Narrow-Gauge.

ATCHISON, TOPEKA AND SANTA FE.

TOPEKA, KS., November 4.—The chief engineer of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad returned yesterday to Fort Dodge, having completed the survey of a line to Fort Union, New Mexico, and reports a practicable route. He commences to-morrow the survey of a line from Fort Dodge up the Arkansas river, and hopes to reach Pueblo, New Mexico, before the snow stops work. Another party will leave Fort Dodge on Monday next, to run a line south to Rock Point, in the southwestern part of the State.

THE LITTLE ROCK AND HELENA ROAD—ACTION OF THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., November 4.—At a meeting of the Chamber of Commerce this evening resolutions were adopted pledging the Chamber to use all the means in its power to defeat the proposition to be voted on Tuesday granting $100,000 to the Little Rock and Helena Railroad. Committees have been appointed to attend the polls in each ward and see that the election is fairly conducted. The excitement over the election is very great.

ANOTHER REPORT.

NEW YORK, November 4.—It is reported to-day that the Pennsylvania Railroad Company has completed the preliminary arrangements for leasing the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad.

CONSOLIDATION OF THE ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN.

PHILADELPHIA, November 5.—Yesterday a meeting of the stockholders of the Atlantic and Great Western Railway was held, to take action on the agreement for the consolidation of that company with the Atlantic and Great Western Company of New York. Stockholders representing the entire stock of the Pennsylvania Company were present and voted in favor of adopting the joint agreement with the New York company owning the part of the line in that State.

OUTGENERALED BUT NOT DEFEATED.

[From the Louisville Commercial.]

It is reported that the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, having been outgeneraled by the Chesapeake and Ohio in the contest for the possession of the Louisville, Cincinnati and Lexington road, were negotiating yesterday with the owners of the Kentucky central for the purchase of their line. As there is a suit now pending to compel the original stockholders and the present owners of the Kentucky central involving the title to the road, which is set for trial in the Court of Appeals on the 14th of this month, it is most likely that the Pennsylvania Company will wait for a decision in it before making any contract. When that suit is decided, we think it very likely that the Pennsylvania Company will secure their interests to a Southern connection by the Kentucky Central to Lexington and thence by the Louisville and McMinnville survey, or toward Nashville, or toward Memphis by way of Bowling Green. Something is prepared or in contemplation by somebody anything that may be done by the Pennsylvania Company to utilize their valuable bridge property at Newport,

THE PENNSYLVANIA AND THE PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON AND BALTIMORE ROAD.

The Wilmington, Del., *Republican*, of the 2d inst. says: The statement is current that the stock held in Boston by Nathaniel Thayer, William Minot, Jr., and other wealthy capitalists, in the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad has been all or nearly all been sold to the Pennsylvania Railroad interests, the signing of the articles of transfer to be made, as it is stated on good authority, that of ex-President Felton. The Delaware Railroad is not involved in the transfer. The Boston stockholders of that road have not sold out, and are not likely to do so. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not, however, lease the road. For some time past there have been indications of a movement in that direction.

Per contra, the Philadelphia *Ledger Evening Bulletin* says: A paragraph has been going the rounds of the press stating that the Boston interest in the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad has been sold to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. A conversation yesterday with a prominent railroad man, a Director of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad Company, and with several other gentlemen, he authorized us to deny entirely the truth of the statement. The stock is not for sale, and if such a sale has not taken place, nor is it likely to, though a lease of the Wilmington road to the great corporation may be made, neither impossible nor improbable, as the Pennsylvania Company now controls the New York and also the Washington and New York through route, and is building a road from Baltimore to Washington, so that it would naturally desire to have control of the central link in the route. Should it gain possession of this road, however, the Pennsylvania Company would not make any sweeping change in its management, for well it in any way initiate against the interests of Wilmington, it being the well established policy of the Pennsylvania Company to do all that lies in its power to build up the prosperity of every city and town on the line of the roads it controls.

THE PENNSYLVANIA AND THE VIRGINIA RAILROADS.

[From the New York Bulletin.]

At a recent meeting of the stockholders of the Norfolk and Great Western Railroad, held in Danville, Va., President Fourny made an important statement respecting the condition and prospect of that line. This road is intended to connect the waters of the Chesapeake at Norfolk with the valleys of the Ohio and Mississippi, and ultimately with the Pacific coast, and, therefore, ranks as one of the great railroad projects of the day.

President Fourny announced that he had made an arrangement with capitalists in New York city, through whom they have gone to England, for the commencement on December 1 of the line from Danville going West. Work will be commenced on the line between Norfolk and Danville, and when the subscriptions—now amounting to $1,400,000—shall reach $2,000,000, this line is to be pushed through soon, as the cities of Norfolk and Portsmouth and several counties in Virginia have promised to subscribe, but have not yet done so.

As usual in almost every railroad project, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company has been concerned in the new enterprise. By a clause in the charter of the Richmond and Danville Railroad Company, that company is authorized to procure the indorsement of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company on the bonds of the Norfolk and Great Western Railroad, for the construction of that portion of the line between Bristol and Danville. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company has also acquired the interest of the State of Virginia, amounting to three-fifths, of the Richmond and Danville Railroad. It is stated by President Fourny that the same company has also purchased a controlling interest in the railroad lines west of Bristol, known as the East Tennessee and Georgia and the East Tennessee and Virginia Railroads, which confirms the last announcement of the *Bulletin* to that effect.

There can be little, if no doubt, therefore, of the satisfactory result of the reports of recent negotiations by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company for the acquisition of important connecting lines and feeders in the Southern States. The railroads from Danville and Bristol to Chattanooga connect with the grand system of Southern lines centering at the latter place, and thus open a trade which is evidently destined to increase with great rapidity, before the Pennsylvania Company has any purposes extending beyond Chattanooga does not at present appear. It is credited with seeking a route to the Pacific; in which event we presume it would aim at connecting with the Texas Pacific, a line to be built. But as the company appears to be seized with a mania for extension, and sometimes makes connections with utility of which others cannot understand, it is not impossible that it may reach out its arms towards California.

THE GRAND CENTRAL STATION IN NEW YORK—HOW THE STARTING OF TRAINS IS REGULATED.

[From the World of Thursday.]

The opening of the Grand Central Depot at Forty-second street yesterday marks an era in the railroading of New York State. Three great lines of railroad now diverge from this one point—the Hudson River, the New York and Harlem, and the New York and New Haven roads. Passengers walk along the same stone corridor and by the same iron different cars, some going to Boston, some to Montreal, and others *en route* for Chicago, without change of cars. The railroad depots of New York have long belied the enterprising and liberal spirit of the people, but it now appears that the railroad men mean to make up for all shortcomings by giving the traveling public such conveniences, and even luxuries, as are almost unprecedented in the history of railroads. The old Hudson River Railroad depot at Thirtieth street has been left out in the cold, the line of the road having been changed below Spuyten Duyvil, so as to run across to Mott Haven, and thence across the Harlem river on the line of the Harlem Road. The noise and excitement has all been transferred to the neighborhood of Fourth avenue and Forty-second street, where one hundred and two trains will come and go every day. As the trains of all the three different lines will have to go out on the same track and all come in on another one, extraordinary precautions have had to be taken in order to insure against the clashing of engines and cars. Mr. Toucey, the Superintendent of the Hudson River Road and manager of the depot, has devised an ingenious set of signals, which enables one man to control the movements of all the locomotives in the vicinity of the depot. The signal-house sits in a high tower on the northern end of the depot, and before him is a table covered with small ivory knobs, each one of which communicates by a wire with some part of the depot, or with another signal tower which stands about one hundred yards north of the depot. These towers are all conductors for electricity, and as often as one of the knobs is touched by the operator a bell at the other end will be rung. Mr. Toucey himself sat at this table yesterday, as the code of signals is so complicated that he did not like to intrust it to any of the regular operators, Mr. Moffat and Mr. Franklin, take sole charge on the first day. Messrs. Fox & Co. were there three trains standing in the depot, waiting to start on their journey at the appointed moments.

The train that was to start first was the Chicago express. It stood on the last track, ready to take its passengers' waiting-rooms, and was composed of six large elegant drawing-room cars, besides an ordinary coach in the rear and a baggage car in front. At fifteen minutes before the time for this train to depart, Mr. Toucey sitting at the table by the signal tower, with his watch open before him, tapped one of the white knobs three times, and then glanced down into the floor below him, to the Hudson River passengers' waiting-room to see if the response was coming. The door was seen to open—the little bell near the doorman had run three times—and a steady stream of passengers came hurrying on and filling up the waiting room. At 10:05 the same bell rang twice, indicating to the doorman that in five minutes more the train would start. The time having expired, the bell sounded once more, and the door closed, no more passengers being allowed to pass out. Then the same knob was touched three times, and a bell in the outside signal tower rang out loudly three times, and an instant the locomotive, which is never allowed to stand inside the depot, backed up and coupled on to the forward car. As soon as the coupling was perfect and said, "All right." The bell rang twice, and instantaneously the whole train moved out and went rolling away on its journey to Albany, Buffalo and Chicago. In a few minutes it was time to start another train, over the Harlem road, and the same process was enacted, except that another knob was touched and another door opened to let the passengers out. The operator in the tower can also communicate with the trackmen and switch-tenders up on the road as far as Fifty-sixth street, all being done as quickly as a flash of electricity can convey the signal.

At night lights of different colors are used to assist in giving the signals. A device has also been adopted by which every train, as it passes under the upper end of the Yorkville tunnel, touches a spring and sends back an electric current, ringing a bell in the signal tower, informing the operator that the way through the dark passage is all clear. Coming into the city from the north, also at Mott Haven, every train regulates the signals to be observed by the train following behind. The engineer running the last train can always tell if the forward train is less than a mile in advance of him, and if he finds that such is the case he is obliged to stop until the signal shows him that the train has passed the next mile-post.

THE DENVER AND RIO GRANDE NARROW-GAUGE.

From the Denver *Tribune's* account of the recent excursion over this road, we quote as follows: "We traveled forward at an even rate, stopping several times to repair the telegraph line, make some payments to employees along the route, and give the excursionists an opportunity of noticing the most prominent features of the scenery. At several intervals speed was increased from the ordinary rate —about fifteen miles per hour—to twenty-five and thirty. The cars ran just as easy, there was no greater oscillation, and no more apparent danger at this rate of speed, on a narrow, than on a broad gauge. The road bed seemed firm and substantial, the cars ran with an even movement, without unpleasant oscillation."

The following comparison between the best managed, full ganged road in the country (the Pennsylvania Central) and the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad, narrow-gauge, gives a good idea of the rolling stock:

	Weight on Drivers.	Total Weight of Engine.	Weight.	Aggregate Tender.
Penn., 4 ft. 8½ in...	20 tons	32½ tons	20 tons	52½ tons
D. & R. G., 3 ft....	10 tons	12½ tons	7½ tons	20 tons

The usual local passenger train on the Pennsylvania Railroad consists of

	Tons.
4 Passenger cars, each seating 53 passengers, and weighing each 20 tons	80
1 Baggage car	14
1 Engine and tender	34
Total train weight	146

This train will seat 212 passengers.

To carry the same number of passengers on the Denver and Rio Grande, will require

	Tons.
6 Passenger cars, each seating 35 passengers, and each weighing 8 tons	48
1 Baggage car	8
1 Engine and tender	20
Total train weight	76

or less than one-half the train weight on the full gauge—when load, it is obvious, the smaller engine, having half the power (weight on drivers) will take anywhere the larger engine can carry its load.

In regard to comparison of cost, the Kansas Pacific, built under the same engineering supervision, was taken, the character of the work on both roads being much the same, though that on the Denver and Rio Grande is somewhat the heaviest. The Kansas Pacific uses a rail weighing fifty-six pounds per yard, the Denver and Rio Grande using a rail weighing thirty pounds per yard.

Kansas Pacific cost per mile, with equipment, about	$80,000
Denver and Rio Grande cost per mile, with equipment, about	33,000

Under the necessarily rough usage of track-laying and service on a new road, the engines have answered the most sanguine expectations, both of builders and officers of the road. The passenger cars have been found to answer all the requirements of the case.

Although not soliciting business of any kind, both passenger and freight traffic have been abundantly forced upon the company since the first ten miles were completed, and the results have fully justified the original estimates made of the traffic and the carrying capacity of the road.

NEW YORK.

Over-Issue of South Carolina Bonds.

Solvency of the State Endangered.

PANIC IN THE PETROLEUM MARKET.

NEW YORK, October 4.

PANIC IN THE PETROLEUM MARKET.

A telegram from Oil City to-day states that there is a panic in the petroleum market, with a decline in crude oil.

SAILING OF THE LIVONIA.

Commodore Ashbury's yacht Livonia sailed today.

MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS.

This afternoon a deputation of aldermen waited on Deputy Comptroller Green with reference to their wage for September. Green stated that their claims will be entertained when the unpaid bills for August are disposed of. A committee of contractors also called with reference to their claims. The counts were being examined. It is alleged that the contractors accounts are exorbitant and will be cut down.

MEETING OF THE CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE RELIEF COMMITTEE.

At a meeting of the Relief Committee of the Chamber of Commerce to-day, it was decided to close their labors in a day or two, as it seems evident that so long as they continue the list of applicants continues to nightly swell. A meeting of the Executive Committee will be received after Wednesday next. Up to this time about two hundred thousand dollars in all has been received assistance, and $5,000 have been disbursed.

EXCITEMENT IN PARNASUS.

There was an exciting scene in the village of Passaic yesterday, in consequence of the sale of the furniture of the village Council room to meet the certificates of the Mayor of Jersey City to the amount of four or five thousand dollars. The sale he was unable to collect.

INGERSOLL.

The order for the arrest of Ingersoll expired today, but will probably be extended next week.

SUPREME COURT, NOVEMBER 4, 1871.

IMMENSE OVER-ISSUE OF SOUTH CAROLINA BONDS.

The *World* says the most extraordinary rumors are in circulation concerning the issue of bonds of the state of South Carolina. Suspicions are entertained that the Governor and Legislature will not be sufficiently endanger the solvency of the State. It is stated that a large number of bonds, both of the printed twenty millions of bonds, which have passed into the possession of Mr. Kelpton, the State financial agent, that one million of bonds over the Government are in this city; that other prominent South Carolinians are also in this city on their proceedings. Governor Scott is said to have admitted the printing of the bonds, but does not state the object for which they were issued. It is asserted that many of the State officials are implicated in the misappropriation of bonds to-day. Should it be believed that this fraudulent issue of twenty millions had been negotiated and the money squandered.

CRIMINAL CARELESSNESS PUNISHED.

William Thompson, the boy switch-tender who pleaded guilty to the charge of manslaughter, in causing the death of Bertha Bring, at Newark, New Jersey, in July last, was sentenced yesterday to three months' imprisonment and fined five hundred dollars.

POLITICAL.

Message of the Acting Governor of Georgia.

ATLANTA, November 4.—Acting Governor Conley's message says the State can only be redeemed by an election. He hopes there will be no demand for further reconstruction, and promises retrenchment. He says he cannot now tell of the disposition of the State bonds, and urges an investigation of the matter. He counsels the execution of the laws and justice to the negro. He urges a system of free education, but opposes mixed schools and hopes that the obligations of the State be faithfully met.

Fred. Douglass Nominated for the Assembly.

ROCHESTER, November 4.—Frederick Douglass was unanimously nominated this evening as the Republican candidate for the Assembly.

A Republican Candidate Repudiated.

BUFFALO, N. Y., November 4.—There is great excitement in this city in consequence of the article in the *German Telegraph*, the leading Republican paper, hauling down the name of L. L. Lewis, Republican candidate for Assembly, and substituting that name of W. G. Fargo, the Democratic nominee. The cause assigned is the failure of Lewis to explain in the Legislature, and his silence as to the suggestions entertained as to his being paid for the same.

The New York Elections.

NEW YORK, November 4.—Police Superintendent Kelso, Commissioner Manierre and the police force for bringing in the election returns with promptness. The Police Telegraph Department will be worked exclusively after election in transmitting returns. The Chief of Police of Brooklyn, has also made arrangements for the protection of citizens in voting,—to protect canvassers and allow the citizens to be present at the canvass, and to vote without fear. Business will be transacted in the city on Tuesday. One hundred and eighty leading commercial firms of the city have signed a paper agreeing to close their places of business on Tuesday, and additional signatures are still being obtained. The Stock, Gold Exchange, Produce Exchange, Grocers' Board of Trade, have all agreed to suspend business.

Three women, Mrs. Ophelia Hall, Mrs. Addresses Clafin and Mary A. Leland, registered their names, and hope to be allowed to vote on Tuesday.

The Grand Council of Masons met at Little Rock, Arkansas, on Saturday, and elected E. H. English, Grand Master for the ensuing year.

David Barrager is to be hanged at Coburg, Ont., on the 24th of December. Mary Ann Madigan, a young woman of Peterboro, was sentenced on Friday at Memphis, by the Criminal Court, to be hanged on the 29th of December.

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SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

Meeting of Senate Finance Committee.

Reduction of Tariff and Taxes.

A Serious Error Arises from Bad Penmanship.

National Labor Reform Convention.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, November 4, 1871.

Reduction of Tariff and Taxes.

The Senate Finance Committee will meet next Tuesday to compare views upon the questions of reduction of the tariff and internal revenue taxes, as submitted by resolution of the Senate shortly before adjournment. It is believed the Committee will be able to devise a plan for a reduction of taxes to the amount of nearly one hundred millions.

The Charges Against Judge Wright.

The Secretary of the Interior desires it to be stated that he had nothing whatever to do with the publication of the charges against Judge Wright, in the matter of Indian bounties. He says that a rigid investigation is now in progress, and when a report is made it will be given to the public. Until that time he prefers to express no opinion in regard to the case.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 5, 1871.

Argument in the Kentucky War Claims Case.

The Supreme Court will, to-morrow, ask the Attorney General to select a day when he will be ready to make an argument against the petition of Kentucky for a mandamus to compel the Secretary of the Treasury to pay the war claim. The Court, upon an informal review of the questions involved, deemed them of such importance as to preclude action without full argument. The Attorney General's office will probably require two weeks to prepare an answer. The argument on the part of the Treasury will be chiefly directed against the original jurisdiction of the Court. The probabilities are that the Court will not assume this jurisdiction, but will hold that the case must come up from some lower court.

A Rival for Greeley as a Penman.

The mistake in the President's Ku-Klux proclamation, by which Marion county, South Carolina, was put under martial law instead of Union, occurred through the indistinctness of the writing of counties which Mr. Akerman sent to the Attorney General's Office in his own handwriting. All were satisfied that the President signed it without reading it, and all experts in bad penmanship in the office finally decided that Marion was the county he meant. The proclamation including the latter county went forth.

An Error.

The statement that one of the largest holders of the Confederate bonds forgotten by Jefferson Davis, the house of Erlanger & Co., by the Southern Confederacy is right. Hon. William Ewart Gladstone, First Lord of the Treasury of England, has been sued, and all experts in bad penmanship in the office finally decided that Marion was the county he meant. The proclamation including the latter county went forth.

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To be Reinstated.

The President has expressed a determination to reinstate Assistant Attorney General Smith, on the ground that the paper sent up by Roderick R. Butler and others turns out to be of a very unsatisfactory character, as the facts in the case are ascertained.

National Labor Reform Convention.

A meeting of the friends of the national labor party movement was held here on Saturday evening, and arrangements were made for the election of delegates to the Labor Convention, to be held in this city on December 3rd. A. E. Redstone, A. T. Cavis, A. M. Kennedy and R. MacMurray were appointed a committee to confer with the Executive Committee of the Labor party and make necessary arrangements. A resolution was adopted declaring it the purpose of the Convention to prepare an address to the people of the United States, making an appeal to unite the workingmen and contribute their means to the organization of a National Reform party in each State, the object being to run a full list of reform candidates for seats in the Forty-third Congress, and to be continued in the same manner from state to a National convention to be held on the Fourth of July, to name candidates for President and Vice President. The delegates to be pledged to carry out the principles heretofore adopted by the Labor Reform Convention. As a justification for this course the resolutions recite that the Republican and Democratic parties have ignored the labor question, and that in dividing the industrial classes between them, have given to organized capital the control of the press and in elections, and the almost absolute control of public affairs.

WASHINGTON, November 4, 1871.

INTERNAL REVENUE RECEIPTS.

The internal revenue receipts for the fiscal year to date were $48,900,780.

GEORGE H. BOKER, ESQ., APPOINTED MINISTER TO TURKEY.

The President to-day appointed George H. Boker, of Pennsylvania, Minister resident at Constantinople, vice Wayne McVeigh, resigned.

George H. Boker was born in this city in 1824, and graduated at Princeton College in 1842, at the age of 18. After making a European tour, he settled in his native city, and has since devoted his time principally to literary pursuits. He has also been a contributor to many of the periodicals of the country. He published in 1847, "Calaynos, a tragedy," (1850); "Anne Boleyn;" "Leonor de Guzman," (1856); "The Betrothal," (1867); "Francesca da Rimini," (1869). He has been honored by being elected a member of the Seward Club of this city. The Turkish mission appears to belong to Pennsylvania by prescription, Mr. Boker being the fourth citizen of that State who has been so appointed. Mr. Boker was a warm friend of the late Hon. Wayne McVeigh, of West Chester, who was preceded by Hon. John M. Forbes, of this city, who is now holding the office ten years.—*Philadelphia Telegraph.*

POSTOFFICE APPOINTMENTS.

The following appointments of Postmasters in Pennsylvania have just been made: H. Kocker, at Manor Hill, Huntingdon county; Phoebe A. Collins, at Commodore, Indiana county; Mrs. Mary Hampton, at Westfield, Tioga county; J. C. Johnson, at Walker, Center county; H. Kennedy, at Venice, Washington county; Mary Ann Hoffman, at Rose, Rose, Beaver county; O. B. Ormsby, at Hill, Mercer county; J. Reed, at Greenville, Mercer county. The offices at Bear Creek, Luzerne county, and at East Sharpsburg, Blair county, have been discontinued. The mail to Bear Creek, Luzerne county, has been re-established and E. Cheney appointed postmaster.

WASHINGTON, November 5, 1871.

INDIANS ASKING FOR PEACE.

Indian Superintendent Hoag informs the Indian Bureau that over three hundred of the Staked Plains Indians came in to Fort Sill and expressed a desire for peace. More are coming.

RESOURCES OF NATIONAL BANKS.

The Comptroller of the Currency has stated that the resources of all the national Banks on October 2d, excepting three banks in Chicago and one bank in Indiana, from which no reports have been received, amount to $1,734,046,722. The number of banks is 1,668.

NO COMPROMISE WITH CRIMINALS.

The instructions of the President to the authorities in Utah were to the effect that there should be a firm yet judicious enforcement of the law, and no compromise with criminals.

NO FURTHER SUSPENSION OF THE HABEAS CORPUS.

It is said in official circles that the President has no present intention of suspending the *habeas corpus* in any part of the country, and will not do so, unless a condition of things shall occur similar to that in the proclaimed counties shall render such a course necessary.

THE CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION.

Morton McMichael, of Philadelphia, and J. D. Morrell, Centennial Commissioners of Pennsylvania, and others, were in Washington yesterday concerning the celebration of the centennial anniversary of independence at Philadelphia.

Four clerks of the Internal Revenue Bureau go West to examine the accounts of Collectors of the several States.

The receipts from Internal Revenue sources from July 1st to November 4th, inclusive, were $48,900,780. This is favorable for the estimate made for the current fiscal year. The expenses of revenue collection for the year have been reduced to nearly fifty per cent. from the corresponding period last year. It is understood that the plan for the consolidation of the Internal Revenue Districts has been abandoned. It is not thought the Commissioner of Internal Revenue has the power to do so. It will recommendations in reference to whisky or tobacco urged upon him by parties interested.

Senator A. Lewis will be a candidate for Senator in the Ninth district, leaving the contest between Hamilton, the Democratic nominee, and Republican nominee.

It seems that some of the women of Woodhull, Chemung county, who were registered, met with no opposition. The registrators are, however, not quite satisfied that the law requires such a proceeding to be permission. One of them is of opinion that he would be liable to a fine of seventy-five dollars if he consented. Another of the registrators is willing to take a fine of five hundred dollars for refusing. One of the lady canvassers yesterday, however, quieted her client's mind upon the list by a lengthy argument, backed up by references to the scriptures.

Chandler O'Donnel delivered an address to the voters of the Nineteenth ward last night, in the interest of Gridley for Assembly.

Tweed spoke last evening to a gathering of Democrats in his district, saying the enthusiasm shown by his friends made him feel as though a candidate of the popular opinion. He did not think that his imprisonment would be long, as the efforts which were made upon him. He predicted that the charges against him will end in nothing but a fine of five cents. He sought the support of his hearers for his re-election.

John T. Gridley, Republican candidate for the Assembly, has withdrawn in favor of Rush C. Hawkins, Republican candidate.

Numerous political meetings were held in this city and Brooklyn Saturday evening.

Secretary Robertson made a political speech in Jersey City, devoted mainly to the defense of the action of the administration on the Louisiana question.

Tweed's district is strongly Democratic, and his re-election is conceded by a large majority. The *Herald* says that the Republican leading elements of his district are, according to Democratic authority, outlaws, bummers, thieves, pickpockets and bummers, they would probably go for him if he were under conviction and awaiting his sentence as a robber of the public treasury.

Sporting men and politicians are betting strong on the election of Republican Lieutenant Governor. The betting is quite close on the State ticket. The chairman of the convention that nominated Ledwith for the Judgeship, asserts that his nomination was a fraud.

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., November 4, 1871, 7:30 P. M.)

PROBABILITIES.

The area of the highest barometer will probably continue on the lakes, and northern New York to-day. Into Pennsylvania and Maryland. Easterly winds will continue on the lakes, veering to the southeast from

The Daily Commercial.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1871.

CITY TICKET

MAYOR,
BENJAMIN W. MORGAN.
TREASURER,
CHRISTOPHER L. MAGEE.
CONTROLLER,
ROBERT J. MCGOWAN.

In appointing Mr. Geo. H. Boker, of Philadelphia, to be American Minister at Constantinople, General Grant has made a most excellent selection. Mr. Boker is fully qualified for the position, and will honor his country in it, and Pennsylvania is honored by this most judicious exercise of the appointing power.

The appointment of Gen. Horatio G. Sickles to the office of Pension Agent, at Philadelphia, in the place of Mr. Forbes, defaulter, appears to give peculiar satisfaction. General Grant determined at the outset to confer the appointment on a deserving Pennsylvania soldier, even if he had to set aside a score of applicants whose claims rested on political services. General Sickles is as modest as he is brave and possesses all the qualifications for the important position.

"Can any one explain to us what necessary connection there is between a hatred of Grant's administration and a love of lawlessness, bloodshed, and murder?"—*New York World.*

Only a day or two ago the journal which propounds this conundrum said, in speaking of the banner Democratic State Senatorial district of New York city, that it was "the most loathsome political scab in the United States;" adding that the candidate for the suffrages of its voters was "a fit representative of this loathsome scab on our body politic." It is true that our contemporary happens at this particular juncture to be at odds with the "regular" Democratic nominee for the State Senate in that district, and is apparently anxious to defeat his election; but it is equally true that the voters of whom it now speaks in tones of such undisguised abhorrence gave the vote of the Empire State to Horatio Seymour for President in 1868. If the *World* had recalled this fact to mind, and, with reference to the Ku-Klux of the South, had further remembered that it is written that men love darkness rather than light "*because their deeds are evil*," it would have solved its own riddle perfectly.

Advices from Europe state that the election which takes place in New York to-morrow will be watched with almost as much interest in that quarter, more especially in England, as by the people of the United States themselves. The determined spirit in which the honest portion of the population have undertaken the work of putting down the brigands, has already had a marked effect in political and commercial circles, and has probably been the best financial investment New York ever made. For the prejudice which the shameless misgovernment of that city created not only against its bonds but against United States securities generally, is matter of public knowledge: and it is but natural to suppose that, if the robbers are defeated at the polls to-morrow, the victory will be followed by a steady rise in the value of our securities, and that our merchants and capitalists will find large sums of money ready to be intrusted to them by foreigners who are reluctant to risk it so long as the rogues keep the upper hand. The reputation of the nation for moral courage is at stake, and it is likely that no event since the war engrosses so much attention in foreign circles as the pending question whether Tweed and his gang shall continue to rule the State from the legislative halls at Albany, or serve the State from within the walls of Sing Sing.

Another illustration of the tremendous power of the press has been given. On Friday last Judge Barnard completed his delivery of the poor prisoners of the Marshalsea of New York—the Ludlow street jail. This result is chiefly owing to the brave and unremitting assaults kept up by the New York *Tribune* on the shameful abuses of that institution. Imprisonment for debt was justly characterized by the Judge as a disgrace to the nineteenth century, and every honest creditor in the country will rejoice at his declaration that, so far as it lies in his power to stop the practice, it shall be stopped. The *Tribune*, however, created the public sentiment which the Judge recognized and obeyed, nor is there any reason to suppose that had the people been silent the jurist would have spoken. "Cervantes laughed Spain's chivalry away," said Byron. The potent influence on legislation of Tom Hood's "Song of the Shirt," of Ebenezer Elliott's "Corn Law Rhymes," and of Mrs. Browning's "Cry of the Children," is well known. It is hardly going beyond bounds to assert that Dickens leveled the walls of that British abomination known as "the Fleet," and it is matter for hearty rejoicing that the pen is equally powerful in our own country. Let the crusade against abuses of whatever character be kept up by every good knight of the goose quill in the country, and there will soon be an end of the wrongs.

The magnitude of the work which remains to be done before the education of the people can be considered as satisfactory, must strike every thoughtful observer. That work, therefore, tends to shed light upon the question of compulsory education, or furnishes data for enabling us to arrive at correct and comprehensive conclusions concerning its workings, is of general value and interest. The compulsory school system which went into operation in Texas last September has been the subject of a vast amount of adverse criticism, much of it of a partisan and malignant character, yet from a recent letter from that State, published in the New York *Journal of Commerce* (Democratic), a day or two ago, it appears that thus far the system has succeeded beyond the most sanguine expectations. The number of the youth of both sexes who attend school has been greatly increased since the law went into operation, and if fully carried out according to the intention of its authors, cannot fail, the writer states, to be "of immense advantage to the State." The public school fund already accumulated amounts to nearly two millions of dollars, while large additions to it are constantly being made. No attempt has been made to mix the white and colored races in the same school house, nor does either race desire such an association. Ample provisions have been established for the education of both classes in separate buildings, and the sentiment of the people of Texas, irrespective of party, is said to be decidedly preponderant in favor of the continuance of the compulsory law. This testimony, coming from such a source, is important, and will doubtless attract the attention which it deserves.

The fearful rapidity with which the debt of the great city of New York has increased under the infamous mal-administration of the Tammany Ring, and the disastrous consequences which must inevitably befall the country at large should the party of which the conspirators are the head succeed in its ambition to wrest from the Republican party the sceptre of national power, have within the past few months been set forth in almost every variety of form and manner. The following exhibition of what would happen if the Tweed Democracy obtained possession of the Federal Government, and the administration of its affairs were conducted on the principles which have characterized their operations in New York, will, however, perhaps serve to show the nature of the Democratic idea of "equality, liberty and toleration," in a still more striking light than has hitherto been done. Should the Tammany Democracy, for instance, take possession of the National administration on the 4th of March, 1873, and carry on what Tweed, in his Fourth of July speech called "strict economical government," after his peculiar *modus operandi*, the following calculation shows that in eight years the debt of the country would exceed the total value of all the property now in the United States. The debt of the city and county of New York since the 1st of January, 1869, has, according to the report of the Joint Committee of Common Council and the Board of Supervisors, doubled every two years. On the 1st of August of the present year, the National debt was $2,283,328,858. Placing it at that figure on March 4th, 1873, if it should double itself every two years as the debt of New York has done, it would increase as follows: In 1875 it would be $4,566,657,716; in 1877 it would be $9,133,315,432; in 1879 it would amount to $18,266,630,864, and in 1881 it would reach the sum of $36,533,261,728. The value of all the property now owned in the United States will not, at a very liberal estimate, exceed $30,000,000,000; so that the excess of debt would still be between six and seven thousand millions of dollars in excess of the total valuation. To this exhibit nothing need be added. Reinforce this financial policy with the Toombs-Stephens dead letter view of the Amendments, and the picture is complete. The people of the country, irrespective of party, will do well to bear it in mind.

DEATH OF DR. STANTON, AUDITOR GENERAL ELECT.

Dr. David Stanton, State Auditor General elect, died yesterday morning at his residence in Beaver. His complaint was erysipelas, with which he had been ill only a few days; nor was he supposed to be in any immediate danger before Saturday night, when the symptoms became alarming. The announcement of his death the following morning shocked the entire community. As the recent successful candidate of his party for the office of Auditor General, his name had become familiar to the people of the State, upon whom the announcement of his death will fall with startling suddenness.

The law concerning the office of Auditor General is not entirely clear in a case like this, but as Dr. Stanton, had he lived, would not have entered on his official duties before next May, it will be in the power of the Legislature to make the necessary provision before Gen. Hartzanftt's term expires.

REVOLT IN MEXICO.

Late reports leave the outside world in uncertainty concerning the real state of affairs in Mexico, as the facts stated admit of different interpretations. It is certain that Juarez is not allowed without resistance to continue in the exercise of the Presidential office, to which he has been re-elected, but whether the military movements of which we hear, are so organized and headed as to amount to a civil war likely to culminate in revolution, or are a mere sectional revolt, instigated and led by two or three dissatisfied general officers, remains to be seen. The rebels having cut the telegraph wires and seized the mails, communication with the capital and the interior of Mexico was quite cut off, and the trustworthy information received relates solely to a movement near the United States frontier. In that quarter things look very much like a rebellion, which aims, without much prospect of success, at nothing less than a violent change of rulers. At Monterey, the capital of Nuevo Leon, General Trevino, the Governor of the Province, sustained by other officers, had arrested all the civil functionaries of the actual government, had declared the election of Juarez fraudulent, and his past administration guilty of corruption and tyranny, reform necessary and Porfirio Diaz the real President of the Republic. One of Trevino's first acts was to make a requisition of $50,000 on the city of Monterey, of which Mr. Ulrich, the United States Consul, was called on to pay $1,500. This he at first refused to do, hoisting the American flag for his protection. Other Americans in the city having refused to support the consul's protest, and having agreed to pay the quota required of them, Mr. Ulrich lowered the flag and paid also. Having received his money Trevino proceeded to levy a small force with which he marched to attack Saltillo. This place is strongly defended by the Juarists, under the command of Cepeda, who was receiving reinforcements. We also hear that a body of rebels under General Martinez, marching to attack Saltillo, was met at Buena Vista and defeated by government troops. Small bodies of anti-Juarists are reported as gathering in other places in the Eastern States, but upon the whole, Juarez seems to have the army on his side. One the other hand, the insurgents claim that ten States have declared against Juarez and in favor of Diaz, and that over the entire Republic the feeling of disgust with the Juarez Government is so strong that decided success on the part of its enemies anywhere would certainly result in revolution. Porzerio Diaz, who would certainly have been chosen President in a fair election, is known to be not only an honest man, but a true patriot. He is also said to have very little of what is called ambition. It is therefore possible or even probable that the revolt initiated in his name, in the eastern States, has been entered upon without his sanction or consent. A heedless movement cannot stand a poor chance against a veteran intriguer like Juarez, with the advantages of possession and a regular organized army. But if Diaz and his friends have engaged earnestly in the contest, a prolonged civil war would seem likely to be the result.

A scheme for reconciling the interests of capital and labor was recently adopted by an extensive manufacturing firm in New York. The system is called "Industrial Partnership," and the workmen are to receive ten per cent. of the gross profits. The plan has not as yet been long enough on trial to yield more than experimental results, but the head of the firm is said to be very sanguine that in another year he shall have thoroughly succeeded in demonstrating its entire feasibility, and in proving it to be alike to the interests of employer and employed. That it is a most equitable system, therefore, tends to shed light upon the question of compulsory education, or furnishes data for enabling us to arrive at correct and comprehensive conclusions concerning its workings, is of general value and interest. The compulsory school system which went into operation in Texas last September has been the subject of a vast amount of adverse criticism, much of it of a partisan and malignant character, yet from a recent letter from that State, published in the New York *Journal of Commerce* (Democratic), a day or two ago, it appears that thus far the system has succeeded beyond the most sanguine expectations. The number of the youth of both sexes who attend school has been greatly increased since the law went into operation, and if fully carried out according to the intention of its authors, cannot fail, the writer states, to be "of immense advantage to the State." The public school fund already accumulated amounts to nearly two millions of dollars, while large additions to it are constantly being made. No attempt has been made to mix the white and colored races in the same school house, nor does either race desire such an association. Ample provisions have been established for the education of both classes in separate buildings, and the sentiment of the people of Texas, irrespective of party, is said to be decidedly preponderant in favor of the continuance of the compulsory law. This testimony, coming from such a source, is important, and will doubtless attract the attention which it deserves.

The reports which come from France that a proposition will be submitted to the National Assembly next month, prohibiting any member of the Bonapartist family from setting foot on French soil, would seem to suggest that Thiers and his adherents are considerably afraid of the dethroned and exiled Emperor. Nor are there wanting evidences that he is canvassing the question of a movement for his restoration. He has present high rates. The report was withheld from publication until a general report of cases wherein discrimination has occurred can be compiled.

The loss of fifty ships to the whaling trade since last year, as shown by the official statement of the present condition of the fleet, is regarded as a significant indication of the displacement of whale oil by petroleum and its products. In 1857, the whaling fleet of the United States consisted of 670 vessels, of which 325 were ships, and the capital invested was estimated at $23,000,000. The falling off since that period has been rapid, and the former glories of the great whaling ports of New Bedford, Salem, Nantucket and New London have departed.

The Philadelphia *Ledger* says that the friends of Yerkes, the defaulting city broker, are likely to have an opportunity to pay his debts or of seeing him pay a heavier penalty. On Thursday, City Treasurer Marcer and Yerkes, his broker, came into Court and entered bail in the sum of $100,000 each to appear and stand trial on the indictment now pending against them for criminal appropriation of said loss of the city funds to the amount of $1,750,000. Marcer having resigned the office of City Treasurer, Peter A. B. Widener, the City Treasurer elect, was appointed by Councils for the unexpired term of the late incumbent.

The grand jury of Philadelphia have found an indictment against Mr. Marcer, late City Treasurer, and Mr. Yerkes, his brother, based upon the recent treasury defalcation. It charges embezzlement and unlawful conspiracy. A bench warrant was issued and the defendants required to enter bail to appear and answer the bill.

It is expected that the quantity of petroleum sent abroad from Philadelphia during the present year will reach 75,000,000 gallons, which will be a heavy increase over last year's exportations, when it was 37,790,693, and in 1860, when it was 23,963,891 gallons. New uses for petroleum are constantly being discovered.

It never rains but it pours. Following close upon the heels of the political and socialistic agitation now going on in England comes the intelligence that the Indian dependencies of that country are upon the brink of rebellion, and that another Sepoy war, with a repetition of the fearful horrors of Lucknow and Cawnpore, is in the last degree imminent. Facts gleaned during the recent trials of a number of State criminals, leave no room to doubt that a plot of the most extended and formidable description, which only awaits opportunity to burst into a bloody deluge, is in existence among the Moslems to overthrow the detested British supremacy, and recover the country from Christian rule. Singular as it may seem, one of the chief causes of the present peril appears to have arisen from the introduction into the country of the principle of competitive examinations for civil office. The Mussulmen are exceedingly bold and warlike, despising beyond all words the meek and effeminate Hindoos whom the English government has, by reason of their superior intellectual qualifications, appointed to important positions of trust and responsibility. The historian, Froude, says of these latter that they have "the heads of professors and the hearts of hares," a thousand of whom a single Sikh horseman could put to flight with the butt end of his lance. They are disdained as slaves by the warlike tribes, who profess to see in their own exclusion from office, and the appointment of these ductile and docile Hindoos, a deliberate policy of insult and degradation. Added to the fact that one of the main points of their faith is a belief in the righteousness of the extirpation of Europeans, ruling foreign rulers, this brooding bitterness seems to have goaded them almost to the point of frenzy. Hence the peril.

A convention of as much interest to philologists and ethnologists as ordinary political assemblies in this country are to the great body of its office-seekers, is about to be held at Cassel, in Germany. Every seven years a session of the Parliament of that strange body of people known as Gypsies, occurs, for the purpose of considering and taking action on whatever matters of general interest may demand attention. Such is the meeting shortly to take place. Delegates, (chosen from members of the royal blood), will be present from all the tribes, wherever scattered. The total number of these singular people in Europe alone, is estimated at from seven to eight hundred thousand, in addition to which there are several roving tribes in India which are said to belong to the same family. It is questionable, however, whether a band of genuine gypsies has ever been seen in the United States. Of late years the European gypsies have begun to manifest an inclination to gather in settled habitations and adopt the customs and practices of civilized life. In Transylvania, Wallachia, Moldavia and Hungary, large numbers follow the occupations of the ordinary peasantry; while in Spain, Turkey, and the Southern provinces of Russia, many of them, also, are engaged in fixed pursuits. The Sinta, or gypsy language, has no letters of its own, nor does their religion appear to have any principles of morality in it. Opinion is greatly divided upon the subject of their origin. They are variously reported to be of Egyptian, Median and Indian ancestry. Their language is said to have many points of resemblance with the Sanscrit, among which is the harmony of its phoneticism. The proceedings of the Parliament will doubtless be watched with great interest by scholars and philosophers generally.

There seems to have been some misconception in this country of the scope of the Brazilian act of Emancipation, to whose passage we recently made reference. From the detailed provisions of the law of September 28th, which have just come to hand, it appears that slavery is by no means immediately abolished. These provisions are, briefly, as follows: The children of the slave women who are born in the Empire after the date of the law shall be considered of free condition. This is the fundamental principle of the Emancipation act. The slave population will also acquire many rights, looking to the gradual abolition of slavery throughout the Empire. They will now have the right to hold property, and enjoy certain privileges of citizenship. The act also emancipated the slaves owned by the Government and Crown, emulating in this the example of our own country in first abolishing servitude in the District of Columbia, on ground set apart for the exclusive jurisdiction of Congress. Further provision is made for the emancipation of slaves owned by persons who die without making wills, or who have no immediate heirs. It is believed that the entire slave population will be freed by this measure in about twenty-five years. This population is estimated at about two millions and a half. It is probable, however, that other and still more liberal emancipatory legislation will be had before many years.

Dr. Karl Marx, the somewhat famous head of the International Society, is said to be the subject of a number of suspicions whispers concerning his good faith. These are partly based on the fact of his having married a German countess, from which it is inferred by some that he cannot be heartily in sympathy with the principles and purposes of the proletaires. It is also charged that when the poet Heine, on the occasion of the French Republic in 1848, was called to account for having sold his pen to the previous French Government, and writing against his countrymen, Marx, who was Heine's friend, advised the poet to set up the subterfuge that he had accepted the subsidy for the purpose of aiding the distressed Germans in Paris, where he resided. Heine, however, to his credit be it said, rejected this advice, and frankly admitted that he took the money to write as he did in order to keep from starving, just as a man who is nearly frozen will accept the first cloak that is offered him. This matter, the knowledge of which, it appears, has only recently come to light, is said to have led to the expulsion of the International to questioning among themselves respecting his trustworthiness for the position which he now occupies.

A few weeks ago Mr. Capron was persuaded to put his agricultural wisdom at the service of the Tycoon, and now the Japanese Minister at Washington has induced one of the Deputy Commissioners of Internal Revenue to migrate. The establishment of an Internal Revenue system in Japan is a long step in advance, but if it is to include an Income Tax the natives will not be grateful. General Williams, who accepts the task of organizing the Japanese revenue system, possess the capacity and experience required for that serious undertaking. With Mr. Capron to teaches the natives how to raise the most profitable crops, General Williams will be alert to lay providers and consumers—and so, between them, these enterprising Americans will be able to illustrate the advantages of adopting the rules of Christian civilization.—*New York Commercial.*

It is to be hoped that they will stick to "the rules," and have little to do with the exceptions, such as stealing the public money, stuffing ballot boxes, forming Tammany rings, to say nothing of prayer offenses committed under "the blazing light of our civilization."

The October exports of the port of Philadelphia furnish a gratifying exhibit. They bring $2,607,740 against $1,713,762 last year, a gain of $894,185 for the month. And while $472,129 of this increased export was gained by foreign tonnage, the residue, amounting to $522,859, or $50,730 more than half of the whole increment, was won by American ships. The gain of this last month is equivalent to half of all the business a year ago, and the gain of American tonnage is proportioned to the net gain. The arrivals were 137 less, but there were 20 more from foreign ports, with larger tonnage to compensate the nominal any decline in steamers. The departures of steamships and barks alone the last month reported as arrivals against 21 in 1870. The cause and result of this record is the fact that the export movement up to the current month has amounted to 46,587,243 gallons, worth $31,954,281, an increase of 12,000,000 gallons over last year, and 21,602,926 over 1869, and of $21,326,926 and $8,311,149 in value. The shipment of breadstuffs and provisions was nearly a million dollars.

The Green Bay *Advocate*, on the authority of a gentleman recently returned from the Wolf river pineries, estimates the pine damaged by the recent fires on the Wolf river and its tributaries the Shioo, Embarrass and Red rivers will amount to 50,000,000 feet. If this pine is all cut the coming winter and got into the streams, the damage to it will be about one dollar per thousand feet; but if not cut the loss will be almost total, as it would be bored by worms in another season and destroyed for every purpose but fencing. There is very little pine injured above Keshena. Thus the lightest estimate of damage to the Wolf river pine is $50,000. The pineries along the bay shore have suffered to a slight extent, but the damage is easier repaired, provided the lumbermen can raise the means to put into the river two or three years' stock of logs, for a much greater amount of logs can be put into the Menominee, Peshtigo and Peshtigo rivers, which are navigable, than into the Wolf, where they would interfere with navigation. One lumbering firm down the bay estimate their loss at $50,000.

The anxiety of the English newspapers to obtain details of the Chicago fire was so great that they sent out reporters in special steam-tugs for the purpose of intercepting the incoming steamers—an evidence of enterprise seldom furnished by journals across the water. The cost of telegraphing news by the way, is very much less in England than here. Parliament put a clause into the bill which transferred the telegraphs to government, fixing the tariff for press dispatches at one shilling (twenty-four cents) for a hundred words from any part of the United Kingdom. The actual cost of the short-looking dispatches which now appear in the London journals, is, therefore, about $2 a column.

An Atlanta paper thus foretells a diamond epidemic in that region: Our own observation, no less than the discoveries of keen observers during the recent years, have fastened the conviction on our mind that precious gems of rare and highly valuable species lie hid away, it may be in great abundance, somewhere in the mountains of Northeast Georgia. We know of one gentleman who was for many years the owner of a very unmade diamond found in these regions, and it will surprise us very much if some of the railroad builders, when grading or projecting roads which penetrate this extremely interesting section, do not stumble unexpectedly upon precious stones of great worth.

The Cincinnati Board of Trade have accepted the report of a committee on the freight question, recommending the establishment of a freight department in connection with the Board, under the management of an appointed agent, and also suggesting the feasibility of co-operating with the agents of freight lines in the city in the reduction of the present high rates. The report was withheld from publication until a general report of cases wherein discrimination has occurred can be compiled.

The loss of fifty ships to the whaling trade since last year, as shown by the official statement of the present condition of the fleet, is regarded as a significant indication of the displacement of whale oil by petroleum and its products. In 1857, the whaling fleet of the United States consisted of 670 vessels, of which 325 were ships, and the capital invested was estimated at $23,000,000. The falling off since that period has been rapid, and the former glories of the great whaling ports of New Bedford, Salem, Nantucket and New London have departed.

The Philadelphia *Ledger* says that the friends of Yerkes, the defaulting city broker, are likely to have an opportunity to pay his debts or of seeing him pay a heavier penalty. On Thursday, City Treasurer Marcer and Yerkes, his broker, came into Court and entered bail in the sum of $100,000 each to appear and stand trial on the indictment now pending against them for criminal appropriation of said loss of the city funds to the amount of $1,750,000. Marcer having resigned the office of City Treasurer, Peter A. B. Widener, the City Treasurer elect, was appointed by Councils for the unexpired term of the late incumbent.

The grand jury of Philadelphia have found an indictment against Mr. Marcer, late City Treasurer, and Mr. Yerkes, his brother, based upon the recent treasury defalcation. It charges embezzlement and unlawful conspiracy. A bench warrant was issued and the defendants required to enter bail to appear and answer the bill.

It is expected that the quantity of petroleum sent abroad from Philadelphia during the present year will reach 75,000,000 gallons, which will be a heavy increase over last year's exportations, when it was 37,790,693, and in 1860, when it was 23,963,891 gallons. New uses for petroleum are constantly being discovered.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

According to the Humboldt (Cal.) *Times*, the crops in Eel River valley, in Mendocino county, in that State, have yielded this season beyond all calculation and almost beyond conception. A Mr. Frost harvested from six acres 696 bushels of oats, and Mr. J. M. Richardson, from a thirty-acre field, gathered 3,000 bushels of the same grain. The first yield is at the rate of 116 bushels to the acre, and the other at the rate of 101 bushels to the acre. The oats was of the common variety.

Immigration from Germany for some time past has thrown that from all other countries quite into the shade. The number registered at Castle Garden during October was 9,607, an excess over the arrivals for the corresponding time last year of 6,439. Since January 1st to date, 69,649; increase compared with the corresponding season last year, 6,745.

The cities of New York, Brooklyn and Jersey City, with an aggregate population of 1,500,000, consume daily an enormous quantity of bread. To produce this bread it is estimated that about 1,800 barrels of flour per day are required. To work up the flour or produce the bread it requires nearly 2,000 bakers.

Among the improvements at the national capital nearly completed is the thorough renovation of the plaster cast of Houdin's statue of Washington in the old Representative hall. It was rapidly crumbling to pieces, but when Congress meets it will look as well or better than when first copied from the original marble.

The tanneries in the State of New York are said to be receding farther and farther northward into the wilderness, as the supply of tan bark is gradually becoming exhausted. Not very long ago Fort Edward and Conklingville, on the Sacandago, were the extreme northern limits of the tan pits, and now the neighborhood of Chestertown, in the very heart of the Adirondacks, is filled with tanning manufactories, and the owners are contemplating their removal higher up as the hemlock bark is consumed.

The consolidation of railway interests, which has latterly been in vogue in this country, has come into practice in the United Kingdom, where within a short time the London and Northwestern and the Lancashire and Yorkshire—two companies which hold about the one-seventh of the railway capital of Great Britain—have been consolidated with nearly $600,000,000 capital.

In New York city the people are complaining of that peculiar bull with a large horizontal 2 engraved upon it. Suspicion attaches to it every where on account of its having been so well counterfeited, and the only protection persons have in coming to trouble by it is to decline taking it under any circumstances.

Prominent English capitalists are about to attempt the development of the Canadian oil fields, and will take steps to introduce the products of their enterprise into European markets. That there are large quantities of petroleum in that section there is no doubt.

The statues of Roger Sherman and Jonathan Trumbull, which have been on exhibition at the Hartford, Conn., State House for some time, will be removed this week to Washington, and on the assembling of Congress will be presented to the United States by Senator Buckingham.

One of the curious features of this time of the year is the display of luscious, ripe strawberries grown in gardens in the open air, for sale by the quart and peck in Washington market, New York. They came from Norfolk, Va.

During October 9,607 German immigrants landed at New York, an increase of 6,439 as compared with the corresponding period of last year. Since the 1st of January the whole number of Germans landed here amounts to 69,649, an increase of 6,745 as compared with the corresponding period of last year.

The National Lifeboat Association of England has a fleet of 220 life-boats, and rescues every year about 800 shipwrecked persons. Altogether, since its establishment, it has contributed to rescuing from death upwards of 30,000 people.

Paris seems to have acquired the art of making imitation diamonds better than the genuine, and a good deal cheaper. A gentleman bought a stone there for one hundred and fifty francs, and took it to one of the largest jewelry houses in New York to be valued. They offered him $30,000 for the stone, and refused to be persuaded that it was not genuine. The secret of facts may account for the vast quantities of these gems which illuminate the social gatherings of the sons and daughters of the mighty Tamerant.

Attention is called to the enormous manufacture of the new sedative drug chloral. The London *Lancet* states that it is sold by tons a week, and quotes a letter from Baron Liebig, affirming that one German chemist manufactures and sells half a ton every week. Of course, no such quantity is used in medicine, and the *Lancet* seems half afraid that it gets into beer; but, the London *Spectator* says, there is a simpler explanation. Taking chloral is a new and popular vice, particularly among women, and is about as least as much harm as alcohol. The drug is kept in thousands of dressing cases, and those who begin its use often grow so addicted to it that they pass their lives in a sort of contented stupefaction. Chloral drunkards will soon be an additional variety of the species.

The foot and mouth disease in England is assuming alarming proportions. The chairman of the Hertford county chamber of agriculture recently officially stated that in his neighborhood it was not confined to cattle alone, but had attacked hogs, sheep and even children.

A Vermont girl who sued a false lover for breach of promise laid the damages at forty dollars. In court in answer to the inquiry why that particular sum had been named, she answered that counting all the time she had spent "sitting up" with him as worth at the rate of nine shillings per week, she had figured up the nine hours passed in his company, and added the value of wood consumed, she had found that the amount due. There was no doubt in the mind of the Judge that her claim was an honest one, and a verdict was rendered accordingly.

PERSONAL.

The Rev. Peter McDowall, late Moderator of the United Presbyterian Church of Scotland, recently visited different places of interest in the Western and Southern States. He is now in New York and will sail for Scotland in a few days.

The *Army and Navy Journal* says Gen. Sherman will take with him to Europe but one aide-de-camp, Colonel J. C. Audenried, and go with the distinct understanding that if needed the Secretary of War can summon them by telegraph, when they will return within thirty days. It is therefore a technical case of absence, not of duties under General go under orders, but simply to avail himself of the chance of a hasty glance at the magnificent cities of the Old Europe which are most interesting to every soldier and statesman. Gen. Sherman has never yet been to Europe, and he will undoubtedly thoroughly enjoy his trip, as he will assuredly carry with him the Godspeed of both friend and enemy.

Prentice Mifford, who is lecturing on the "coming woman" at San Francisco, gives this specimen picture: "The coming collectress of the port will own the best yacht in the club, and as she sits in her office in the female marine costume of the period, will command the respect and attention of all around her. She will be the object of political intrigues and will fluff fire while she fluffs. The coming woman will aim at position, and perhaps she will get it, but will never be contented. A simple, unnoticed marital appendage of man. She will be masculine, and will take her part against the next cruel bowler who has murder and blood in her."

Madame Rose Lacombe, late presidentess of the club of revolutionary women at Paris, lately sent the following affectionate note to the editor of the *Gazette des Tribunaux*: "You know, citizen editor, that my arm is as free as my body, for they will give themselves a holiday treat in distributing over you a volley of blows from a cane if, in to-morrow's number, you do not retract. You know that I keep my word."

Justin McCarthy writes that John Bright is as well as he ever was, and will remain so as long as he is content to abstain from any mental exertion whatever. He should once break that condition, his mind would be gone in a week. There is no prospect that he will ever reappear in public life—his career is over. His physicians have told him that he could not recover from a third mental attack.

James Denison, for forty-one years reporter for the London *Times*, died, at the age of seventy-three, a few days ago. Mr. Denison was a kind of Cassandra who knew how he managed the news-expresses for the *Times* in the West of England, and many struggles took place between him and Mr. Charles Dickens, who then represented the *Morning Chronicle*, to secure priority of information for their respective journals.

Baron Rothschild's late exploits on the turf are surprising. When he won the Derby with Favonius, and with the race a pot of money, the sporting world admired his great luck. Soon after, with Hannah, he won the Oaks, soon after again with the same mare the St. Leger, and now, astonishing to relate, with Corisande—named after Disraeli's novel heroine—the Baron has won the Cesarewich. In other words, in one year he has carried off the four highest prizes of the turf. Such a dazzling series of successes is without precedent.

Eugenia's Jewels Up a Spout.

An American has written a letter from England, which the Philadelphia *Bulletin* prints, in which he professes to have seen Eugenia's jewels in pawn in London. He says he saw them sold to the worth £50,000—the entire property of the fugitives, not including some Spanish possessions, being about £15,000. The writer says:

"It is but to say that we saw covered a table 2½x3½ feet, full, and then as cases were opened they were piled up, in rather a reckless manner, in heaps, on this already covered table. There were tiaras, necklaces, two large anchors of diamonds, and about five inches long; lots of brooches, one being a butterfly, the body of which was a large opal, about two inches long, and the wings set upon springs, and made of diamonds, rubies and emeralds. There was a wonderful necklace of black pearls—the only one in existence—each being about as large as a marrowfat pea. Also, an emerald cross, quite unique, the emeralds being oblong and set edge to edge, nothing but gold, and also six inches the long part of the cross, and one each side of the centre, to form the arms; this was about four and a half inches long.

"Two ear rings of diamonds. The drop first, but each cut like a drop of water, and hung pendant and set in the finest manner. Then a small, but wonderful pair, as the stones match so well, but they must have been cut away terribly to assume the present shape. Several ear-rings. A large diamonds; six diamond rings, one a superb one, worth £400."

Prospects of the Hog Crop.

[From the Louisville Courier-Journal.]

Some packers say that there will be ten per cent. more hogs this year than last; others insist that though the hog crop will show a large increase in Indiana and throughout the Northwest, there will be a decrease in Kentucky; while one gentleman, a member of one of our leading firms, informed us yesterday that he expected to get more hogs, proportionately, from those localities in which the agents had reported a falling off in the crop than in others where no decrease was claimed. Last year Louisville got fewer hogs than usual from Indiana, but this season there is an increase reported, which is selling at very low prices, and which can be made more profitable to the farmer by being put into pork than by being sent to market in any other way. This, it is claimed, will cause the farmers of Indiana to fatten every hog they can get hold of and will thus vastly increase the number driven to the slaughter pens. The same is said of the Northwest generally.

Iron River Boats.

[From the St. Louis Democrat.]

Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Louisville, Memphis and New Orleans are all clamoring for iron boats, and we believe that a large fleet of them would be immediately wanted for the Upper Mississippi, the Illinois and the Missouri rivers. For the upper rivers, steel river boats of 1,000 tons capacity and a good speed may be constructed to run on twenty inches of water, loaded. This amount of water can be obtained on the very worst places between Dubuque and St. Paul all the year round, and thus uninterrupted navigation to that point would be assured. In case any consany, like the St. Louis Northern Line Packet Company, desire to run their boats clear through from St. Paul to St. Louis, they might have them all built of the light draft mentioned, and then have some small iron barges constructed for these boats to tow. In this way all the traffic offered between this city and up river points could be successfully served.

THE PRAYER.

A pair of dimpled knees bent on the floor,
Two little dove-like eyes half shut in sleep,
A little gold-ringed head—this thro' the door
I hear—asking the Lord "a crystal soul" to keep.
The crimson chooks seem by dawn's fingers stained,
The dimpled hands, clasped by the angels, soon,
As sunset's amber o'er her head is rained,
Kindling her curls with many a tapering gleam.

Wreathed are her tiny feet with stories old,
Till rose leaf atmospheres, methinks I see,
Enwrap them in their soft ethereal fold.
With love's protection, to the dimpled knee;
Yet still the baby songs and tales will please,
As when at noon, like bits from silken skein,
She tried to knot them, sitting on my knees,
In baby accents, into threads again.

The little velvet lips just parted are,
Through which the white winged thoughts tend
to rise,
As, through an opening bud, perfumes afar
Invisibly are wafted to the skies.
Now to her down couch my darling's crept,
Where her bright curls, like jonquils in the snow,
Gleam out, as if the sunbeams there had swept
A little rift for such sweet flowers to grow.
—*Charlotte Gardner, in Appleton's Journal.*

The Great Utah Tin Mine.

[From the Territorial Enterprise.]

We scarcely know how to think of the great tin mine of Utah. This is not an abundant metal, particularly in the United States, and when we are told that a mountain of it has been found in Utah, we are compelled to take the statement with a great deal of allowance. The principal tin mines in the world are in Cornwall and Devonshire, England, which yield about 7,000 tons of tin annually. Tin is also found in Spain, Saxony, Bohemia, Austria, France, Siberia, Australia, the Island of Banca, in Southern Asia, Burmah, Madagascar, Mexico, and in several of the south American States. The tin product of Bolivia is very considerable. The mines of Australia are neither rich nor extensive. But little tin has been as yet discovered in the United States. It has been found in small quantities in Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New York, New Jersey and Virginia, and to a greater extent in California. There is consumed in the United States annually about $6,000,000 worth of tin, worth $600 or $700 per ton. Hence, it will be seen, if a mountain of tin has been found in Utah, the discovery is valuable almost beyond estimate. The mine is called the Star of the West, and a correspondent of the Sacramento Union says it is located about three miles from Ogden, in a southerly direction from the town. The writer adds: "Samples of the ore were forwarded to Washington for assay, and returns have been received announcing that the samples contained 71 per cent. of tin, and with the gangue an average of 57 per cent. The mine appears to be a mountain of ore rising with an almost solid face of the mineral. The company owning it have bonded it to Governor Woods, Gould & Son and Dr. Graff, of this city, for $100,500, of which $1,500 has been paid in cash. The mine will be placed in the London market, not so much for sale as to obtain the necessary capital to procure machinery for developing and working it." As the Government has offered a bounty of $100,000 for the discovery of a tin mine yielding a certain number of tons of ore of a certain value, it is strange that the Utah mine should be bonded for $101,500; however, the discovery may be all that is claimed for it. If so, it is worth millions of dollars instead of thousands.

Mormon Notes by Grace Greenwood.

In a recent letter from Salt Lake to the New York *Times* Grace Greenwood says: This is doubtless a wicked place, but it does not monopolize the wickedness of the great Republic. The Tabernacle has left something to Tammany. Brigham Young may be chief among the left-hand "goats," but he did not carry all the sins of the people into the wilderness. Now, from all I have been able to observe, and from all I hear from intelligent Gentiles long resident here, I am convinced that the Mormon people generally are remarkably quiet, orderly, sober and industrious—strongly and especially addicted to minding their own business. However much the leaders may be given to proselyting, the common people never intrude their peculiar tenets and ideas upon you; but if you inquire concerning them, they will plainly and seriously answer your questions, and in most cases, while struck by the absurdity or perceived by the moral obliquity of those ideas, you are convinced of the absolute sincerity of the simple hearted expounders. As to Brigham Young we must all admit even in this his time of trouble and threatened overthrow, that considering the elements he had to deal with—the rudest, the poorest, the most ignorant classes of men, for the greater part, a conglomerate of the lowest strata of civilized society—"the off-scouring of the earth," as he himself once called them, considering the hard conditions of early emigration and settlement, he had formed a wonderful working colony, organized for vigor, constancy and cohesion—has created a State, almost a nation in this wild, inhospitable land, and on the whole has governed it surpassingly well. But for this one fatal mistake, the man might have left to other times a noble fame, if not for inspired leadership, for masterly sagacity—if not as a prophet of the Lord, as a benefactor of the Latter-day Saints—if not as the priest of a new religion, as the founder of a new Commonwealth.

Northwestern Sufferers.

What to give and how to give it is a matter of considerable importance as connected with generosity. The Michigan Relief Committee announce that they have a sufficient supply of clothing to meet all the demands that are likely to be made upon them during the coming winter. The articles now mainly required, besides hosiery, are flour, pork, potatoes, beans, onions, cornmeal, stoves, kitchen furniture, bedsteads, chairs, tables, bedding, straw ticks, comforters, nails, axes, plows, ox yokes, harness, and the thousand and one articles which every farmer needs about his house and farm. In the spring seeds will be needed with which to start crops for the season. The committee suggest that there is now the greatest call for flour, corn meal, potatoes, beans and pork. The

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90 and Accrued Interest.

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PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE SIX PER CENT. BONDS, DUE 1st, 1881. Mortgage on Turtle Creek Division, at 86 and Accrued Interest.

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GUARANTEED BY PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, free from all Taxes now assessed or hereafter to be assessed, for sale at 90 and Accrued Interest.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.

Corner Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Streets.

FINANCE AND TRADE

SATURDAY EVENING, November 4, 1871.

The New York Commercial Bulletin of Friday afternoon, says: "The activity in Cleveland and Pittsburgh is explained by the circular issued, asking for proxies. The directors have made a "contract of lease" to the Pennsylvania Railroad, for 999 years, from 1st December next, at a rental of 10 per cent. per annum on the existing stock of $7,495,000. They ask proxies to confirm this "contract of lease," and to increase the amount of capital stock by 42 80-100 per cent., on which new and enlarged dividends the lease will call for seven per cent. dividends. Proxies are sought for the annual election in January, 1872, and also for a special meeting on the 21st of this month, to confirm the lease and this stock dividend and seven per cent. arrangement.

We noted, the other day, that the Cleveland and Pittsburgh company announced the date of closing their transfer books as the 20th inst., for the 21st, and the date of payment of the dividend; while they omitted to state on what date the books would be reopened.

The solicitation of proxies for the special meeting on the 21st inst. first named, shows why the date of reopening was not given. It also explains why the brokers, identified with the New York party, could, for several hundred Pittsburgh direction, borrowed as much land and Pittsburgh direction, borrowed as much stock (we believe only a trifle less than the capital), as they chose, for delivery on the closing of the books on the 20th of October; and why, now that they are more than ever "long" of the stock, as the actual, not nominal stock do not belong to them, they have 15,000 shares that do not belong to them, they have returned the stock to its owners, divested of any rights at the special meeting on the 21st inst.

It may be presumed that the stockholders of Cleveland and Pittsburgh, like those of the New Jersey Central, would decline to ratify a lease at 10 per cent., even for the "contract of lease" which the parties who represented the Pennsylvania corporation in the Pittsburgh direction, have been so fortunate as, over their fellow-directors of the New York faction; and they have done it at the expense of the non-speculative portion of the stockholders. It is a triumph for the Pennsylvania people, because the former ideas were of 12 per cent. on par of the stock, or 8 per cent. on the present lower basis. The New York directors should not quite match them on the present lower basis of rental as that their position makes it desirable for them to close out their Pittsburgh stock. This time they will do without some bait to make it, once more eagerly sought after in the stock market, before the fact is made known that the general current of operations. We regard the "contract of lease," therefore, as a great prize for the Pennsylvania people, and the only reason for the New York directors. At the morning's price, say 126, it sells at the equivalent of 8 per cent. on that basis, and we think buyers that this is four per cent. higher than Fort Wayne first sold, after a similar lease. But before the "contract of lease" is converted into a lease, the transfer books ought to be reopened and then closed again with special reference to this important matter. It is for the permanent or non-speculative stockholders to insist on their undoubted right in the premises.

—The Wall street railroad share speculation is generally strong in prices, and the remark is made of most of the New York and western stocks that orders to buy, even in moderate amounts, cannot be executed without advancing the market, and the same is apparently true of Reading and Western Telegraph. On the other hand the brokers who are bearish in their views for the future of the market, say that it is equally difficult to realize on these stocks if pressed on sale at the Exchange Board or in the hall of the Exchange. The fact remains, however, that prices are higher at the close of to-day, and the disposition to sell the market *short* by no means equal to the orders to buy for a rise.

—The following table made up from dispatches received at J. W. Kennedy's Stock Rooms, Apollo building, No 80 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of railway stocks, gold, etc., at the various stations of the New York Stock Exchange during the day:

November 4, 1871.	11 A.M.	12 M.	1:30 P.M.	2:30 P.M.	3 P.M.
C. & H.	90½	90½	90¾	91%	90¾
Do. Scrip	88	88	88	88	88
Erie	28¾	28¾	28¾	29¼	29¼
Reading	102	102	102	102	102
Harlem	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mich. Cent	100¾	100¾	100¾	101	100¾
Lake Shore	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Illinois Cent	137	137¼	137¼	137½	137¼
Cleve. & Pitts	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾
C. & N. W	88½	88¾	88¾	89	89
Rock Island	103¼	103¼	103¼	103¼	103¼
St. Paul	62¾	62¾	62¾	62¾	62¾
Do. pref	77¾	77¾	77¾	77¾	77¾
Do. scrip	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do. pref	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fort Wayne	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½
Ohio & Miss	28¾	28¾	28¾	28¾	28¾
Chic. & Alton	113	113	113	.....	.....
Do. pref	.....	.....	118	.....	.....
Union Pacific	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
N. J. Central	106¾	.....	106¾	.....	.....
Quicksilver	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
W. U. Tel	61¾	62¾	62¾	62¾	62
Quicksilver	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pacific Mail	46¾	46¾	47	46¾	46¾
Adams Ex	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wells-F	53	53	52	.....	.....
American Ex	58	58	58	.....	.....
U. S. Ex	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gold	111¾	111¾	112	111¾	112

—Messrs. Bowen & Fox, brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the closing prices to-day of the most active stocks:

Pennsylvania Central	57¾
Philadelphia and Erie	24½
Lehigh Navigation	24
Catawissa preferred	44¾
Oil Creek and Allegheny Railroad	24¾
Lehigh Valley Railroad	59¼
North Pennsylvania Railroad	57
Camden and Amboy Railroad	128½
Schuylkill Navigation	15¼
Reading	102¾

—JAMES W. KENNEDY, Broker, No. 80 Fourth avenue, (Apollo Building), dealer in Government, State and Municipal Bonds; Railroad, Bank, Insurance and Miscellaneous Stocks. Collections in ALLEGHENY, New York Stock Exchange, he buys and sells stocks on a margin for the same commission and on the same terms as the New York brokers. Money to loan in sums of $500 and upwards on collateral or well improved property, and mortgages on city or Allegheny county real estate.

IRON MARKETS.

PHILADELPHIA.

November 4.—Pig Iron is scarce, firm and in demand. Sales of 600 tons No. 1 Foundry at 33 @38; 200 tons No. 2 Foundry at $36; 200 tons Forge, at Hokendeu, at $31; lots of Anthracite at $30 cash, mottled and white at the furnace, at $31, and Gendon at $32 2 ton, at the furnace.

Manufactured Iron is firm, with no active, and prices have softened somewhat. We qu te at $82 @ $4 2 ton. Old rails sell at $60 gold, to arrive, and new do at $70@71 for American, at the works. Scrap commands $41@43 for No. 1 wrought as to weights.

Blooms—Are not wanted.

Scotch Pig—No sales have been reported. We quote at $56@57.

Scrap iron is worth $41@43, as to quality.

Nails have been advanced 10c per keg by the Atlantic manufacturers, but the works in Philadelphia and vicinity, having purchased early on their price by $4 15 @ keg, that price is still maintained.

Anchors and Chains—Are unchanged. Sales of the former at 7½c, and the latter at 9½ @ 9¾.—*Price Current.*

Hog Killing.

Only two of the houses were killing to-day, the weather being quite unfavorably warm. Prices continue at $4 50, assorted. It is the opinion that the hogs in the western country will come to this market, as it is from one to $1 higher than other markets. The following table of the work for the last three days:

Houses.	To-day.	To-date.	In pens.
Hamilton, Anderson & Co	600	3,000	500
Hamilton Brothers	1,250	1,950	400
Hughes, Gosier & Co	570	1,650	
Jervis & Co		1,045	
Fred. Lay		1,045	325
G. W. Thomas & Co		320	1,000
Total	220	6,250	2,225
Last year, same date		1,600	

—*Lancaster Courier.*

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, November 4, 1871.

REMARKS.—We defer our review of the week's market with the remark that the volume of trade has fallen little if any short of the preceeding week.—Some days since we alluded to the fact that there was some complaint on the part of merchants, particularly that class engaged in the grain and produce business on acount of the uncertainty and delay in receiving their goods by rail. We know there has been much improvement, but say actual loss suffered by our merchants from this cause; but those having control of the railroads centering in this city, stoutly assert that they have been and are still doing all in their power to accommodate the business public, but the heavy trade thrown upon their roads by the continued low waters has far exceeded their capacity to move as promptly and rapidly as they would wish. We are also assured that large numbers of freight cars and locomotives are being placed on the different roads, double tracks being put down, and everything possible being done to facilitate the prompt transportation of freights. It is to be hoped these efforts may prove successful, and that hereafter there shall be no cause for complaint from any quarter. Prices have ruled uniform all through the week just closed. Trade is reported fairly active, and although heavy drains have been made upon stocks, they are still held in sufficient quantity to meet the demands of purchasers. The time for securing a supply of green meats is at hand, and we are advised that one of our heaviest dealers in bacon and provisions design, to commence slaughtering in this city about the 15th of the present month. We are also informed that others dealers have resolved not to slaughter, but to purchase green meats and cure them. One reason given for this course is that there is a very limited capital to be used in this market, owing to the low prices at which hams and shoulders can be purchased. Hence, by not killing hogs, the dealer escapes the necessity of having on hand an over supply of unsaleable stock.

The following are the wholesale rates unless otherwise noted:

APPLE BUTTER—The market is well supplied, with sales at 6c @ gallon.

ASHES—Common soda ash, 4c; refined, 4½@4½c; pearls, 9¼c; pots, 7¾c; nitrate soda, 4¼@4¾c.

ANTHRACITE COAL—The current rates are for broken, egg, stove and chestnut, ⅌ ton, $8 50.

BEANS—White Navy, $3 00 @ 3 25 ⅌ bush; medium $2 50.

APPLES—Sales of fair common made as low as $1 80 ⅌ bbl; choice cooking and good winter apples sold at from $2 25@3 25 ⅌ bbl. Receipts 495 bbls.

CLOVER—Sales at $5 @6 ⅌ 60 lbs. Supply abundant.

BACON AND PROVISIONS—The demand is reported moderately active, and prices remain as at last quotations: The following are the figures governing the market: Prime Cincinnati sugar-cured hams 16@17½c; sugar-cured shoulders 10c; plain shoulders 8½c; sliced sides 9½c; clear sides 9¼c; breakfast bacon 12@12½c; dried beef 18@2c; mess pork $14 50. Lard, 10c; Chicago and Cincinnati refined, in firkins, 10½@11c; Chicago and Cincinnati, in buckets, 11¾@12c.

BEESWAX—There is a better demand, and we are quoted sales at 30@32c ⅌ lb.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Sales from store at $5 50 ⅌ cwt.; only 50 bbls on the market.

BAKING POWDER—Banner, 4c; 3-lb cans ⅌ doz, $1 75; 5-lb do $2 25; 1-lb can $6; 5-lb cans, $20 ⅌ per doz.

BROOM—Fancy $4 50@5 50; No. 2, $4 @4 50; No. 3, $2 75; common, $2 25@2 50 per doz.

BUTTER—Receipts 57 packages. The market is dull. Prime to choice, 18@20c; medium 14@15c; common 10c@12c ⅌ lb.

BAKING POWDER—Banner 124 boxes. We have no change to note in prices. The stocks on hand are not very heavy. We quote as follows: New York Groshon 15@16c; Ohio Cleveland 15@15½; Ohio Dunbar 14c; Dairy 12@13c ⅌ lb.

CRACKERS—Boston Sc; butter 7½c; cream 12c; fruit 12½c; ginger 12½c; lemon 12½c; oyster 7½c; Scotch 12½c; soda 7½c; sugar 10c; water 7c; wine 10c; lemon jumbles, 14c; spiced 12½c; sugar jumbles 14c.

CHESTNUTS—Market well supplied; sales at $3 50 @4 00 ⅌ bushel.

CRANBERRIES—There was an active demand, with sales of Searle's Early Berries at $12@13 ⅌ barrel; other varieties $11@13.

CANDLES—Star, full weight, 19c; short weight 17c; mould 12c ⅌ lb.

CEMENT—Beeson's Phœnix Hydraulic, $3 50@3 75; Johnston, ⅌ 2c; Rosendale, $4 00@4 50; Calcined Plaster, $4 50 @5 00; plaster, $2 50@3 75 ⅌ ton.

CHEESE—Sales of 200 boxes; prime to choice 11@11½c; common 10c@12c ⅌ lb.

DRIED FRUITS—Peaches, halves, 10@12c per lb; quarters 6@7c; mixed 8@8½c; apples 6@7c.

EGGS—Receipts light, with sales at 30c ⅌ doz; fresh at 27@28c ⅌ doz.

FLOUR—The receipts since our last amount to 706 barrels. Following are the prices current: Stores—Fancy brands winter $7 75; good Ohio winter $7 50 Minnesota for bakers $7 25; Wisconsin for bakers $7 75; Mills—National, white wheat $6 00; Pantheon, southern amber, $7 00; Morning Glory, red winter, $7 00. Rye flour, $5 00 ⅌ bbl, which are reported an active home demand.

FEATHERS—In geese, No. 1, 72@73c for round lots; the usual advance for small lots.

GROCERIES—There has been a small advance on coffees in the east, which, however, has not as yet effected this market. Business is fairly active and prices remain unchanged. Following are the quotations of the market:

Coffee—Fancy Rio 25c; prime 24c; good 23c; fair 22@22½c; Java 25@26c; Laguayra 25@27c; Mocha 35c; pure roasted coffee 37c.

Teas—Fancy Young Hyson $1 65; prime $1 25; fair $1 00; lower grades down to 65c. Gunpowder fancy $1 60; good $1 20; fair $1 10, Oolong fancy $1 25; good 90c; fair 75@80c. Souchong fancy $1 25; good 90c; fair 80c. Japan fancy $1 00; good 90c; fair 85c.

Sugars—Cuba, clear on orders 10c. Rosin unchanged, holding bits shadders. The grades are: Soft 8c; Extra 9c; Lard quiet at 9½@9¾c for fine. Hogs lower at $3 60@3 90. Cattle scarce at $3@5 for good to choice.

WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE OIL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, MONDAY, November 6, 1871.

The following are the receipts of crude oil for the past week, with a comparison table with previous years; also, the exports of refined, together with the week's transactions:

	Receipts Crude per River & R.	Exports per Penn. R. R.	Exports per Ass. V. R. R.
Monday, October 30	3,868	1,297	4,740
Tuesday, October 31	2,974	538	1,296
Wednesday, November 1	2,544	260	3,909
Thursday, November 2	2,172	443	2,660
Friday, November 3	2,420	50	1,573
Saturday, November 4	3,144	.....	1,701
Total for week	20,052	2,588	15,969
Since January 1	960,224	90,170	526,789
To November 4, 1871	981,176	92,758	542,758
Same time 1870	930,674	129,117	524,942
Same time 1869	751,291	110,919	584,811
Same time 1868	973,811	161,503	444,692

BUSINESS.

The dullness we have noticed for some time continues. The market is certainly in a very demoralized condition. We have never seen it more so. Holders of the raw material have made a sensible move next by offering to accept lower figures. They must have discovered by this time that it was altogether out of the question for refiners to pay the rates demanded for crude and sell refined at the present rates. The result has been that most of the refiners are doing but little business, while others are disposed to sell out and quit business, as refining oil has been discovered to be a losing affair. Let us hope that the worst is past, and that before the first of the new year the oil trade of Pittsburgh will be active, and refiners and others will obtain a fair remuneration for their capital and labor.

CRUDE RECEIPTS.

The following are the crude receipts from all points by river and rail for the past two weeks:

	Last week.	This week.
Crude received, bbls	24,229	20,052

The following are the crude receipts from all points by river and rail for the past seven years:

From January 1st to November 4, 1871	981,176
Same time 1870	930,674
Same time 1869	751,291
Same time 1868	973,811
Same time 1867	678,221
Same time 1866	900,000
Same time 1865	496,000

EXPORTS OF REFINED.

The following are the exports of refined oil east for the past two weeks by the Pennsylvania and Allegheny Valley Railroads:

	Last week.	This week.
Pennsylvania Railroad	5,447	2,588
Allegheny Valley Railroad	22,292	15,969
Total	24,619	18,527

Exports of refined oil east for the past three years by Pennsylvania and Allegheny Valley Railroads:

	1869.	1870.	1871.
Pennsylvania Railroad	110,919	129,117	92,758
Allegheny Valley Railroad	384,811	520,942	542,758
Total	495,730	650,059	635,456

Saturday.

CRUDE—Market dull, prices weak and uncertain. Oil for immediate delivery was offered at a slight decline. In the absence of sales we quote nominally as follows: Spot 11¾c; November 11¾c; December, 11¾c; January, 1872, 11¾c; S. O. all year 11¾; B. O. all year 11¾c. Oil City, 47 gravity, $4 45@4 50. Lower creek $4 25@4 30 ⅌ bbl. Parker's $4 25.

REFINED.

We are reported a dull market. Buyers are still holding off. We quote nominally: Spot 22½c; November 2 c; December 22½c; January, 1872, 23c. These are certainly low figures for oil.

[For latest oil dispatches see fourth page.]

(Western Union Telegraph Line.)

NEW YORK, November 4, closing of market November 3.—The market is still quiet with few sales; 8,000 bbls sold to delivery to suit vessels at 23½c; 1,000 bbls spot at 22½c; and a reported sale of 2,500 bbls for December at 23½c. The market closed at 22½@23c for prompt delivery. Crude in bulk quiet at 13½@13¾c. Philadelphia delivery 13¾c. Refined quiet and at inside quotations; sales 6,000 bbls spot and November at 23½c, and 1,000 bbls bbls for December at 23½c with 3 per cent. return.

OIL CITY, November 4.—The market is weak; orders in on Lower Creek is bid for at $4 00; 47 gravity, at Oil City is held at $4 45@4 50.

TITUSVILLE, November 4.—Market opens with a little better feeling at $4 10@4 15 on upper creek.

ROUSEVILLE, November 4.—Market quiet and weak at $4 60@4 70; no sales.

PETROLEUM CENTER, November 4.—Market very quiet at $4 65@4 70.

PHILADELPHIA, November 4.—Crude 13c; refined, spot, 22¾c; first half November 22¾@23c; December 23c.

NEW YORK, November 4.—Market quiet and dull; prices from $4 30 @4 40; no sales reported.

FRANKLIN LANDING, November 4.—No market here this morning.

OIL CITY, November 4—Market dull at $4 50 to $4 55.

PETROLEUM CENTER, November 4. Market quiet at $4 25. No sales reported.

PLEASANTVILLE, November 4.—Market quiet and dull at $4 25@4 30.

Crude Oil Received by A. V. R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
David Wilkins	Eagle Oil Works	224
Hamilton & Co	Standard Oil Works	171
Bates & Goldsboro	Standard Oil Works	169
S. S. Dunbert	Peerless Oil Works	168
T. Hackett	Brilliant Oil Works	169
J. Hutchison	Brilliant Oil Works	169

Crude Oil Received by Rail and River.

	Bbls.
Corn sacks	721
Barrels for oil	1,000
Oats sacks	5,095

The rush was not much ammunation in the market and the receipts fell below the average, and the decision hold the opinion that higher figures will rule for wheat ere long. As matters now look, we think between winter at $1 40@1 41 and white $1 45@1 48 ⅌ bush. Oats—Under light receipts, prices are a trifle stronger, but not materially higher; good mixed to prime white will fetch, by car load, 45@48c, with the latter quotation obtaining thereon. Rye—The receipts are light and a better feeling reported on the part of holders, and prices rather more firm; we quote at 86 @90c. Corn—New continues to come in freely, 70c ⅌ bushel by car load. Barley—Prime spring 80@85c.

HAY—Market dull and heavy at $14@15 for pressed on track and wharf.

HIDES—Demand better, with sales at 2½@2¾c.

HOPS—Green salted 30@34c; green butchered 8c; green salted kip 14@16c; do calf 16@18c.

HONEY—In good demand at 28@30c ⅌ lb.

HAM—Rough Kentucky $165 ⅌ ton; dressed 12½c ⅌ lb.

LIME—The crop of 1871 is coming in freely, though prices are still well up in the figures: New 71½ 65@70c ⅌ 5; old 70c 40c; old 60c 30c.

LEAD OIL—Pittsburgh No. 1 7½@7¾c; No. 2 6½c; Chicago and Cincinnati extra 6½c; Cleveland 7½@8c ⅌ gallon.

MINCE MEAT—Atwood's and Slocum's at 13c ⅌ lb. Demand fair.

MILL FEED—Middlings ⅌ 100 lbs $2 00; seconds $2; chopped feed $1 80; rye shorts $1 60; chopped corn and oats $1 75; bolted corn meal $30 ⅌ bushel.

POTATOES—Peachblows 55@65c per bushel; Jersey sweets ⅌ 50@55 ⅌ bbl; Burbanks $2 50@3 00.

PEANUTS—Old stock 10c; new 16@18, with little demand.

POULTRY—Young, by the coop, 55@60c ⅌ pair.

PAPER—Printing, rag, 18@19c ⅌ lb; printing, straw, 12@13c; wrapping, rag, 4¼@5c; wrapping, straw, 3½@4c; wrapping, manilla, 12@13c.

RAGS—There is a fair demand, with sales at 4 to 4½c ⅌ lb.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER—Demand active, with sales of 5 cans $1 50; 10 cans $3; 1 lb $5.

SEEDS—Market about over; clover $5 25@6 25 ⅌ bush; timothy $3 00@3 25; flax seed $1 85.

SALT—Sales by the Penn. R. R. of 1,185 small lots at $2 00 ⅌ bbl.

SUGAR—Tennessee at 4½c ⅌ lb.

VENISON—"Deer meat" has put in an appearance and sells at 10@12 ⅌ lb gross weight.

TALLOW—City rendered, 6½c; 3 @9½c; country 7½@6 ⅌ lb.

WILLOW—Sales Kentucky at 10c.

WHISKY—Highwines 96c; common rectified $1 00; proof rectified $1 10; rye and corn $1 05@1 25 ⅌ gallon; old Monongahela whisky $4 00@8 00 ⅌ gallon, as to age.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, November 4, 1871.

The following are the arrivals of live stock at the Central Yards, as reported by Mr. C. R. Martin, Yard Master: Cattle, 260 cars; hogs, 220 cars; sheep, 30 cars; horses, 20 cars; mules, 7 cars.

Cattle.

As will be seen by the above, the arrivals for the week have been light, and were mostly of a medium quality. The market ruled firm and steady all the week, prices advancing a little each day until the close. The run was so light that, notwithstanding the inclination and efforts of buyers to keep down prices, holders had no difficulty in selling at rates from ½ to ¾c higher than had ruled the week previous. To-day there is nothing doing, there being none on sale. The feeling remains good, and unless a very heavy run comes a fair market will be met with next week. Extra, 1,200 to 1,500 lbs steers, $5 35 to $5 75; good to prime, 1,100 to 1,200, $4 75 to $5 25; common to medium, 1 000 to 1,100, $3 75 to $4 50; bulls, stags and cows, 800 to 1,500, $2 00 to $3 50; Texas steers, $2 to $3 50.

Hogs.

The receipts of hogs to-day is light, and of a fair quality. The market was moderately active and a good many hogs changed hands. Prices on lower grades are a little better and the demand somewhat improved. The offerings are pretty well sold and the prospect looks a little better. The following are the rates current for the different kinds: Extra Philadelphia, $4 70; good to prime Philadelphia, $27 to 250 lbs, $4 25 to $4 35; good to prime New York, 150 to 220 lbs, $4 00 to $4 20.

Sheep.

The arrivals of sheep are very light to-day. The demand for the best grades continues good, and the market remains firm and steady. Everything of a good quality is sold and the prospect looks fair. Following are the current rates for the different grades and kinds as bought and sold here. Extra, ten to the lb, $5 25 to $5 50; good to prime, 85 to 90 lbs, $4 75 to $5 00; decent to fair, 75 to 80 lbs, $4 00 to $4 70; mean to common, 70 to 75 lbs, $3 50 to $3 75; cull, rough and stale sheep, 60 to 65 lbs, $3 00.

NO MORE BIPEDED HOGS.—The following "agreement," entered into by the Cincinnati packers and slaughterers, on the first instant, is not without interest in this region: "We, the undersigned, packers and slaughterers, do hereby agree and bind ourselves, each to the other: That there will be no purchase of gross hogs, during the packing season of 1871 and 1872, only weigh as merchantable hogs such as will walk without assistance to the scale; that no hogs, such as broken-down, diseased and pregnant sows, to be rejected or purchased by the board at a reduced valuation, and that this agreement shall be printed upon a card, with our signatures, and hung up at the stands of the Stock Yard Companies.

WHERE TO GET IT.—For a substantial, savory, well cooked meal, commend us to the Central Hotel, East Liberty, which is presided over by the veteran prince of landlords, Mike Portner. The house is located in close proximity to all the principal business offices, which makes it a desirable place for drovers and others to stop at.

WOOL MARKETS.

PHILADELPHIA.

November 4.—There has been rather more doing since our last notice. The stringent condition of the money market and relatively low rates realized for woolen fabrics have had the effect to temporarily limit the demand, and the manufacturers manifest a certain indifference to purchase beyond immediate wants. The stocks, however, are reduced to an unprecedentedly low figure for this period of the year, and there is no disposition manifested on the part of holders to operate at the expense of a decline. The sales comprise:

9,000 lbs Western medium fleece	62 c
60,000 lbs Ohio XX	62 c
20,000 lbs Ohio X	62 c
3,000 lbs Ohio X	62 c
5,000 lbs Ohio X and fine	61 @65 c
2,000 lbs Ohio X	62 c
8,000 lbs Ohio X	62 c
6,000 lbs Ohio X	62 c
10,000 lbs Ohio X	61 c
10,000 lbs Pennsylvania X and above	61 c
10,000 lbs Ohio heavy	61 c
2,000 lbs Western fine	58 c
12,000 lbs Wisconsin No. 1 and X	60 c

—*Price Current.*

St. Louis Market.

ST. LOUIS, November 4.—Cotton dull and prices nominal. Flour—Receipts and fair and marked firm; superfine 3@3 25; extra winter $5 00@5 90; double extra $6@6 75. Wheat dull, No. 3 red $1 02; No. 2 red winter $1 07. Corn steady, No. 2, 43c. Oats firmer; No. 2, 23½c. Barley dull at 85c for fall No. 2. Rye dull, No. 2, 62c. Whiskey 88@89c. Pork higher at $13 25; closed at $13 75 for cash. Sides, clear on orders 7½c. Bacon unchanged, jobbing lots shoulders 7½c; sides 9½c; clear sides 9¾c. Lard quiet at 9½@9¾c for fine. Hogs lower at $3 60@3 90. Cattle scarce at $3@5 for good to choice.

Louisville Market.

LOUISVILLE, November 4.—Tobacco—Sales very light and prices firmer and unchanged. Bagging quiet and steady at 16¾@17c. Cotton dull but unchanged, holding 19¾c. Flour—Demand fair and market firm; extra family $7 @8. Grain quiet at last quotations. Provisions quiet, with only a light order demand and small transactions; green meats sold at $12 50@13 00; bacon shoulders 21c; clear rib sides 8c; bulk shoulders 8½c, packed; hams, canvassed, 14c; plain hams 13c; sugar cured. Lard—Prime leaf in tierces 9¾c; in kegs 10¼c. Hogs held at 4½c for heavy to choice. Whisky 88c.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, November 4.—The market remains inactive, the demand being confined to staple fabrics, in limited quantities, adapted for immediate requirements, and generally are steady. Union No. 20 checks are reduced in price from 2 to 2½c, and Montville stripes from 14 to 12½c. In woolens of old domestic delaines and ginghams are offered at a reduction of 4@5c below the current rates for new styles. Gloucester ginghams are selling at 10½c for new, and 10½c for *passe* styles.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, November 4.—Cotton dull and nominal; low middling 17c. Flour dull and lower at $5 @6 75. Wheat quiet at $1 40@1 41. Corn steady at 47@ 48c for new and old. Oats dull and lower at 25@26c, but firm at 26@26½c. Barley dull at 70@85c. Pork quiet and firmer at $13 50. Lard quiet and strong; prime steam 9½c. Bacon a shade firmer; short rib and short clear 8c; shoulders 7½c. Live Hogs steady at $3 90@4 00. Dressed do. Lard strong at 9@9½c. Whisky steady and in fair demand at 88c.

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, November 4.—Flour dull and prices nominal; Wisconsin and Minnesota $5 @6 25. Indiana and Ohio $6 @6 75. Red winter $6 @6 50; white do $6 @7 00. Rye flour sold at 90c. Corn dull and unsettled; old yellow 60@61c; new do 58@59c; green butchered 56c; prime. Crude 17@18½c; refined 22@23c. Whisky dull at 92c.

Milwaukee Market.

MILWAUKEE, November 4.—Flour dull and prices a shade lower. Wheat—Market dull and prices have declined; No. 1 Winter at $1 31; No. 2 Spring, unchanged; No. 1 do do, $1 22; No. 2 do do, $1 14. Corn—Dull and prices nominal. Rye—Dull and prices nominal.

Cleveland Market.

CLEVELAND, November 4.—Flour quiet and unchanged to every respect. Wheat dull but unchanged; bill $1 36, no purchasers. Corn in old ears, new ears 56c. Oats dull but unchanged.

Baltimore Market.

BALTIMORE, November 4.—Flour dull and holders generally to sell; western family $7 @7 50. Wheat dull; Ohio and Indiana $1 36@1 40. Corn—demand fair and prices firmer; yellow dull at 66@67c; Pennsylvania unchanged. Butter active but unchanged. Whisky nominal at 92@93c.

Detroit Market.

DETROIT, November 4.—Wheat dull and prices droop per; No 1 white $1 @$1 41; extra $1 37; amber $1 29@ 1 38.

COTTON MARKETS.

Nashville.

NASHVILLE, November 4.—Cotton quiet and weak; low middlings 16½c.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, November 4.—Cotton irregular at 17¼@17½c.

Mobile.

MOBILE, November 4.—Cotton steady at 17¾.

AIKEN'S Perfect Fitting SHIRTS

Directions for Self-Measure sent on application. Perfect Fitting Shirts of every description always in stock and warranted to fit.

JAMES H. AIKEN,

74 Fifth Avenue, opposite Postoffice.

New York Finance and Trade.

Gold Closed at 111¾@111⅞.

NEW YORK, November 4—P. M.

MONEY

Easy on call at 6@7 ⅌ cent.

EXCHANGE.

Sterling exchange 109¾.

GOLD.

Gold has been dull to-day and was selling at 111¾, sold up to 112, and closed at 111¾@111⅞. Rates for carrying 2 ⅌ cent. Daily clearings forty-one millions. Exports of gold to-day $265,179; total for the week $848,151.

BANK STATEMENT.

Very favorable. The following shows the changes in averages during the week:

Loans, increase	$ 513,700
Specie, increase	228,100
Legal tenders, increase	197,200
Deposits, increase	426,300
Circulation, decrease	27,800

GOVERNMENTS.

Governments heavy and lower at the close.

Coupons 1881	115½@115⅝
5-20s, 1867	111 @111⅛
5-20s, 1868	111 @111⅛
5-20s, 1865, new	111½@111⅝
5-20s, 1865, now	111½@111⅝
Currency 6s	111 @

STATE SECURITIES

Not very active. New South Carolinas were strong and were the principal feature.

Tennessees, old	66	South Carolinas, April	35
Tennessees, new	65	Missouri 6s	93
South Carolinas, July	57	Virginia, new	63

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Opened dull but after the publication of the bank statement became strong, and prices advanced. At the close the market reacted a little from the highest point. Washington active and firm strong.

Western Union	82	Union Pacific	34
Adams Express	85½	Illinois Central	121
Am'r'n Express	56	Cleveland and Pitts	90¾
U. S. Express	58½	Northwestern common	89½
Pacific Mail	46¾	Northwestern Pref'd	77½
New York Cent	93	Rock Island	103¾
N. Y. Cent. Scrip	.....	St. Paul	62¾
Erie	29	Preferred	77¾
Harlem	125	Wabash	37½
Reading	102	Fort Wayne	93½
Michigan Central	115	Chicago and Alton	113
Michigan Southern	100½	Ohio and Miss	28¾

OCEAN STEAMERS.

Date of Departures from New York.

Russia	Nov. 8	Liverpool.
Nevada	Nov. 8	Liverpool.
Calabria	Nov. 11	Liverpool.
Baltic	Nov. 11	Liverpool.
Washington	Nov. 18	Hayre.

RIVER TELEGRAMS.

For Latest River Dispatches See Outside.

RIVER NEWS.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

Arrived.

E. Bennett	Z. W. Carmack	Geneva.

THE VERY LATEST.

TERRIBLE DISASTER.

Whaling Fleet Hemmed in by Ice.

Vessels Crushed Like Eggshells.

SAN FRANCISCO, November 5.—Arrived, the Moses Taylor from Honolulu and Arctic. She reports on October 19th she boarded the water-logged brig Shelhaf, from San Francisco to Callao, and found all dead except the captain, who was saved, though hardly breathing.

A terrible disaster occurred to the Arctic whaling fleet. It was caught in the ice and thirty-three vessels crushed or abandoned. The captains of the whalers Arctic, Joyhead, Minerva, Eliza Swift, Reindeer, Eugenia and Falcia, who had arrived at Honolulu, furnish the following particulars of the loss of the whaling fleet. The vessels commenced [illegible] about the first of May. On the first of June the ice opened at a point within sight of Cape Navarino. The fleet, wending northward, found some whales crossing the Sea of Anadyr. In Behring Sea they were more plenty, but there was much trouble from ice. When we arrived at Cape Behring and Plover Bay, the whales had passed through into the Arctic, whither the fleet followed, meeting with fair success until about the first of September, when ice floes and bergs of great extent came drifting down, and by the 16th a number of vessels had been sunk, out the remainder were hemmed in the drift and drifted ashore. On September 2d the brig Comet drove and sunk. On the 7th the Roman was drifted boldly out to sea by two floes, and crushed like an eggshell. The crew narowly escaped. The Florida and Victoria, of San Francisco, was also crushed. On September 13th the captains of the fleet hemmed in between Point Belcher and Wainwright Inlet, held a meeting and resolved to abandon the vessels in order to save the lives of the crews, which were thirty-two hundred sailors took refuge on board the remainder of the fleet which had been fortunate enough to escape outside before the ice closed in. All the abandoned vessels will be a total loss, there being little chance of recovering the cargo in the spring. The Captain of the Florida arrived here by the Moses Taylor. The men created the greatest excitement at Honolulu and here.

The ice drove down from the northwest and forced the fleet on the mud banks. The ice grounded in twelve to fourteen feet of water. A large number of captains arrived here by the Moses Taylor. Nearly all of the wretched sailors were Kanakas, and will remain at Honolulu, leaving as many more there, many of whom unprovided for. The bark Comet will bring as many as she can carry, and the American Consul was in negotiation for a bark to carry another load to San Francisco. The officers think naval vessels should be sent to bring away the remainder. The whole 1,200 were brought from the Arctic on six whalers, in addition to their own crews and cargo and all of the destruction of the fleet is about a million and a half dollars. The catch destroyed from Sept. 1 to 16th consists of white oil, 965 barrels of sperm, and 100,000 pounds of bone.

UNSETTLED MEXICO.

The Rebels Still Before Saltillo.

NEW YORK, November 5.—A telegram from Mexico dated November 3d states that the situation was not materially changed. Gen. Trevino remained outside of Saltillo. His army force was equal to an attack on the town, but his supply of artillery was insufficient. Saltillo is strongly fortified by Gen. Naredo. Gen. Martinez was on the opposite side of Saltillo. His interruption of communication with the interior was persistently continuous. Gen Cerrillo had asked the Government to reinforce his artillery but this correspondence was captured and published. Isadore Trevino Governor elect of Coahuila, died in the camp of General Trevino from the effects of hardship and exposure. He had just joined the revolutionary party. Corona is reported marching to take command of the government forces.

Cattle stealing is ended on the line of the Rio Grande. The cattle thieves are in the service of Cortina, who is preparing to assail Navaujo.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, November 4.

STEAMSHIPS ARRIVED.

Arrived, steamers City of Limerick, from Liverpool, and Trinidad, from Glasgow.

Arrived, the steamer Main, from Bremen.

FATAL AFFRAY.

Bernard Reilly was fatally attacked Saturday night in a quarrel, said to have originated from political differences.

WILL HAVE TO DISGORGE.

Charles O'Conor states that it is certain that three to six millions will be recovered from Tweed. The aiders and abettors of Tweed are to be proceeded against also.

SOUTH AMERICAN ADVICES

Report that the revolution in Venezuela is threatened with defeat. General Parro, of the revolutionists, and his men were captured by Diaz. The government was preparing to retake the town of Ciudad Bolivar. The River Orinoco has been declared blockaded by the government. Levies are made on goods landed or shipped. A brig loaded with ammunition has arrived from New York. San Domingo advices say that the revolutionary army, in two bodies, was preparing to attack the town of Azua. President Baez was visiting the forts in the Northern provinces. The British mail steamers have ceased touching at San Domingo city, Baez declining to help support the line. There is no news of importance from Porto Rico or St. Thomas. Haytien intelligence states that President Saget was being enthusiastically received in the towns he is visiting. The Hornet case is still pending. The Spanish dispatch boat Ligera has arrived o Havana for further instructions. The coffee crop is large and quotes at nine dollars per hundred. The country is quiet. The United States war steamer Swatara is expected at Port au Prince, from San Domingo, on her way to the United States.

TROOPS ORDERED OUT.

General Shaler has ordered the 7th, 12th, 22d and 71st regiments of State National Guards to be on duty at their armories on election day.

DEATH OF GEN. M'CLEARY.

General James McCleary, formerly of the Forty-first Ohio, and on General Hazen's staff, and present Congressmen from St. Mary's Parish, Louisiana, died this evening of consumption in this city. His remains will be taken to Ohio to-morrow.

KILLED ON THE RAILROAD.

Edward B. Church, a prominent dry goods merchant, was killed on the Erie Railway at Middletown last night.

CARD FROM THE STATE OFFICERS OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

The following card will be published in the morning:

To the Public: Many false representations and statements have been made and published against the credit of the State of South Carolina. It is true $20,040,000 in bonds have been printed, of which amount $9,000,000 were ordered or issued, but were they printed with the intention to increase the State debt, but are in the possession of the State authorities also, $5,500,000 worth of bonds have been printed but not issued, and $2,500,000 registered stock are now in the hands of the Treasury, being the balance of $5,040,000 issued. The Legislature from time to time passed several acts for the issue of bonds to pay the indebtedness of the State. Subsequently it passed an act for the conversion of its securities. To provide for this the above amount in bonds was printed, which has given rise to the many groundless misrepresentations and fabrications.

[Signed] R. K. SCOTT,
Governor of South Carolina.
MILES G. PARKER,
Treasurer.
JOHN B. COOMBS,
Chairman Committee on State Accounts.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 5, 1871.

THE SOUTH CAROLINA REVOLUTION.

South Carolina papers report the excitement at Spartansburg subsiding. There were no arrests the past week, though the United States forces were reinforced by a company of artillery. No arrests have yet been made in Chester, but twenty-one in York county, where two hundred persons confessed connection with the Ku-Klux organization, though mainly allege that they never participated in their operations. Some say they were compelled to join, while others did it as a means of protection to their negro laborers. The confessions give the names of those who performed in the initiation and others present. Some acknowledge the commission of cutting, shooting and rape. Of the recent arrests, four negroes and six whites have been released, and eighty-eight yet remain in all, including two negroes.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Mayor Brown, of St. Louis, declines to issue any more permits for the erection of frame buildings in that city.

Owing to the continued low water on the rivers and the increased dangers to navigation, the Board of Underwriters of St. Louis have increased hull and cargo risks twenty per cent.

The Internal Revenue collections in the St. Louis district for October were $73,340, of which $37,000 are on spirits, $149,692 on tobacco, and $26,396 on fermented liquors.

William Mullins, a painter, was dangerously stabbed in a saloon in Memphis, last night, by an unknown man.

A call signed by prominent Republicans and others, of St. Louis, favorable to the project, has been issued for a meeting next Thursday evening to consult as to the best means to procure the holding of the next National Republican Convention in that city.

The business part of Calchevitle, Yolo county, Cal., was destroyed by fire on Saturday, caused by the explosion of a kerosene lamp.

Advices from Southern Arizona say a reign of terror exists. The Indians and Sonorians are plundering trains and ranches and driving cattle to Mexico with the plunder. Immensely rich silver mines have been discovered eight miles from Prescott, and the whole population is rushing out to secure claims.

Brig. Gen. Wellington H. Ent, of the Sixth Pennsylvania Reserves, died yesterday in Bloomburg.

Hon. Hiram Denis, for many years Judge of the Supreme Court of New York, and Presiding Judge of the late Court of Appeals, died at Utica yesterday, aged seventy-two.

ADDITIONAL RIVER DISPATCHES.

Wheeling, W. Va.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial:

WHEELING, W. VA., November 5, 1871.

River thirty-five inches and falling. The Emma Logan left for Parkersburg at 1 P. M. Weather cloudy and cool.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, November 5.—River four feet four and slowly rising. Clear and pleasant.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, November 5.—River rising slowly, with two feet six inches large at the head of the canal, and twelve inches in the chute. Clear and warm all day; clouding up to-night. The steamboatmen of this city have invited Senator Morton, Hons. M. C. Kerr and W. Coburn, of Indiana, and Hons. Boyd Winchester and James H. Beck, of Kentucky, to attend the convention Wednesday.

Evansville.

EVANSVILLE, November 5.—Clear and pleasant. River flat. Departed—Bonnie Hughes, 11 P. M.; Fayette, 1 P. M. No business.

Cairo.

CAIRO, November 5.—Port list: Umpire, Evansville packet, 9 P. M.; Mammoth, St. Louis & Arkansas river, 11 P. M.; Belfast, Norton's to St. Louis, 11 P. M.; Utah cleared for St. Louis, 4 P. M.; H. S. Turner, New Orleans to St. Louis, 5 P. M.; Lucy Bertram, Cairo to New Orleans, 7 P. M.; Tom Jasper, New Orleans to St. Louis, 7 P. M.; Colorado, St. Louis to Vicksburg, 9 P. M. St. Joseph, Memphis to St. Louis, 10 P. M.; H. C. Yeager, cleared for New Orleans at 11 P. M.; Florence, St. Louis and return, 2 P. M.; James E. Rankin, Evansville packet, 2 P. M.; City of Quincy, St. Louis to New Orleans, 4 P. M.; St. Luke, St. Louis to Memphis, 5 P. M.; Mountaineer, St. Louis to Memphis, 6 P. M. River rose two inches. Clear and pleasant.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, November 5.—Arrived—Bayard and Pembina, Keokuk; Bee and barges and Belle of Memphis, Cairo; Alice, Memphis; Utah, Vicksburg. Departed—P. W. Strader, Shannon and Bee and barges, New Orleans. River rising slowly. Weather cloudy and mild.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, November 5.—Clear and pleasant. River fell one inch. Up—Lady Lee. Down—Captiol City and E. H. Durfee.

Vicksburg.

VICKSBURG, November 5.—Up—Robert, 10 last night. Up to-day—Seminole, 7 A. M.; Tidal Wave, 11 A. M. Warm and clear. River falling.

PANIC IN A CHURCH.

Eleven People Trampled to Death.

Terrible Time in a Louisville Church.

LOUISVILLE, KY., November 5.—At half-past nine o'clock to-night the giving way of a column in the lower room in the Baptist Church, corner of Fifth and York streets, created a panic among the congregation in the upper room, and the whole body rushed, jammed and crushed down the two narrow stairways on each side of the door, the men trampling over women and children in their fright. Eleven were killed outright, two of them children, and a number were more or less wounded. One had a leg broken. The killed are all women. The scene was terrible and heart-rending, mothers screaming for their children, and husbands in agony over their wives. The column or pillar which gave way proved to have been set on the lower floor between the joists, with nothing under it but a thin arch flooring. The Coroner will hold an inquest to-morrow, and investigate the whole matter.

Jas. Smith, brakeman on the Evansville, Henderson and Nashville Railroad, fell from the top of a car near Earling, Ky., yesterday morning, and was run over and literally cut to pieces. His remains were gathered up and packed in a box and sent to Hopkinsville, Ky., where his wife resides.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

THE NORTH MISSOURI DIFFICULTY.

ST. LOUIS, November 5.—It is understood that an agreement has been arrived at between the County Court and the managers of the North Missouri Railroad, by which the latter acquire the company's stock in the road for $90,000, and agree to fully equip the road at the earliest practicable moment.

A COMPANY OF RAILROAD MEN

Has been formed here under the laws of Missouri with a capital of $2,000,000. Its officers are O. L. Grant, President; George W. Glovis, of Germany, Vice President; E. H. Dewey, Secretary; W. S. Bodd, of Missouri, Superintendent of Construction; George A. Fitch, Auditor; Ed. D. Butler, Treasurer; C. W. Calhoun, Land Commissioner; J. R. Shepard, Financial Agent, and L. C. Clark, of the Illinois Central Railroad, Chief Engineer. A majority of these gentlemen are of Chicago and New York. The chief object of the Company is to construct two railroads, one from St. Louis to the Arkansas river, four hundred miles long, and the other from Centralia, Ill., to Wichita, Kansas, five hundred miles long. Contracts have already been let and work commenced.

The Hartford Insurance Companies.

A private letter from Hartford, written under date of the 28th, says: The smoke has not cleared away sufficiently yet for our insurance companies to make a reliable estimate of losses; but so much is known as will probably extinguish all but three—the Ætna, Hartford and Phœnix. The Ætna's loss is variously estimated at from two to five millions, and she is driven to a reduction of capital stock fifty per cent. The Hartford will probably lose $1,200,000, the Phœnix $1,500,000, and both may be driven to a reduction, with the Ætna. The North American, Merchants', City, Connecticut, Charter Oak, and Putnam, will lose more than likely "up to the board." It has been understood that the Merchants', City, and Connecticut, would be carried over by their stockholders; but I heard to-day that their losses were so much greater than at first estimated, and they would be closed up. The Putnam folks have talked of paying as far as their assets would go, and starting under a new name—the Brother Jonathan (euphonious, to say the least). Whether it is fully decided upon, I am unable to say. It is much to be regretted that so many valuable franchises must be given up.

CITY MATTERS.

METEOROLOGICAL RECORD.

Observations Made by the Storm Signal Service of the United States Army.

SUNDAY, November 5, 11:23 P. M.

PLACE OF OBSERVATION.	Height of bar'm'r	Change in 3 hrs.	Thermometer	Change in 3 hrs.	Direction of wind.	Velocity.	Force, approx.	Weather.
Buffalo, N. Y.	30.151	041	34	3	W.	11	00	C
Cairo	30.19	07	54	3	N. E.	9	00	C
Chicago, Ill.	30.23	16	48	4	N. E.	16	50	C
Cincinnati, O.	30.22	07	48	2	E.	7	00	C
Cleveland, O.	30.21	07	45	6	E.	15	12	C
Davenport, Iowa	30.19	07	45	6	S. E.	4	00	C
Detroit, Mich.	30.19	12	32	3	N. E.	7	00	C
Louisville, Ky.	30.19	07	52	2	N.	4	00	C
Memphis, Tenn.	30.10	06	55	2	....	....	....	....
Nashville, Tenn.	30.18	11	52	4	....	....	....	....
New Orleans, La.	30.10	02	58	1	S. E.	1	01	A
Pittsburgh, Pa.	30.20	07	51	3	....	....	00	C
Shreveport, La.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
St. Louis, Mo.	30.09	09	51	1	....	....	....	....
St. Paul, Minn.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Vicksburg,	30.13	07	59	5	S. E.	5	12	A

Character of the winds to save space is indicated by the letters of the alphabet, as follows: A, just perceptible; B, gently brisk; C, pleasant brisk; D, very brisk; E, high wind; F, very high wind; G, strong gale; H, violent gale; I, hurricane; J, most violent hurricane.

State of the weather, in the same way, is indicated by numerals, as follows: 1, clear; 2, fair; 3, cloudy; 4, light rain; 5, heavy rain; 6, snow.

Reports received over the wires of the Western Union, Northwestern and International Ocean Telegraph Companies.

HOMICIDE.

West Pittsburgh the Scene.

Satan at Work Again—James Duffield Knocked Down with a "Clinker" and Killed—Two Men Arrested for the Murder—The Coroner Holds an Inquest—The Testimony, &c.

Yesterday afternoon the Coroner was called upon to hold an inquest upon the remains of James Duffield, an elderly man, who came to his death in West Pittsburgh, in a sudden manner on Saturday night. The deceased, it appears, had visited a store in the borough kept by Mrs. Sarah E. Hall, and shortly after leaving there was met by a couple of young men who had some words with him, which resulted in a fight and subsequently in the death of Duffield. The deceased leaves a wife but no children. The facts at ending the decease, as developed at the inquest, are as follows:

Sarah E. Hall, sworn.—Reside in West Pittsburgh where I keep a grocery store; on Saturday evening, shortly after five o'clock I was in another room of my house when I heard a noise in the store; I proceeded there at once and found the deceased there; he told me that the boys had attacked him on the boardwalk below my store; he pushed his hat up and showed me a mark on his head where some one had struck him; the deceased went into the door and pointing out John Finn and Peter Lorringer said

THEY WERE THE TWO BOYS

Who had struck him; the boys were standing outside the door; at this time Finn rolled up his sleeves and dared the deceased to come out, saying that he would "lay him out," at the same time smacking his hands together; I told the two boys that I knew them and would inform on them; the deceased then left my store and started toward his home; Lorringer and Finn came back to my door and threatened me; Lorringer struck at me, but did not hit me; I told Finn I knew his name, when he replied that was a liar; he then threatened me, and said he would "lay me out" so that I could not tell much; I then left the door and went to my kitchen; while there I heard a scuffle and heard Mr. Duffield, the deceased cry out aloud; little Mary Augustine came in and asked me for a light; I came out of the kitchen into the store and Peter Hartman came in and asked me for matches; I asked him if Mr. Duffield was dead; he said he did not know; I took the light and went out to where the man was lying and found him dead; the fuss commenced shortly after five o'clock and a few minutes past six Duffield was dead; when I took out the light I became sick and thought I would faint, so I gave my light to some one else and started toward the house; when I got near the house Finn passed me and as soon as I noticed him I ran into my store and closed the door.

FINN TRIED TO OPEN THE DOOR

And get in, but could not; did not see Lorringer at the time, nor since he was first at the door; Finn was under the influence of liquor; think Finn and Lorringer are about eighteen or nineteen years of age.

Hannah Augustine, sworn—Live in West Pittsburgh; was standing at Mr. Davis's door, on Saturday night, in company with Kate Kief, Lizzie Davis and Mrs. Davis, when John Finn came up the road; he spat on my cousin's hat and then passed up the road toward Mrs. Hall's store; soon after the deceased came along, and when he got to where Finn was standing he fell; don't know whether he was tripped up or not; I then walked up the road and met John, who spoke to me about my cousin; I then turned around and went back to Mr. Davis's door; then I heard Mrs. Hall talking, but could not distinguish what she said; sister and I started home, and when about ten yards past Mrs. Hall's store we met the deceased going toward Pittsburgh; told him not to go that way, as Finn was down there; he said he had to go for his wife; don't know whether his wife was away from home or not; when I got as far as the church I met Mr. McCur going towards Hall's store; I had forgotten something, and went back to the store and found Duffield there; he asked Mr. McCur to find his hat; Mr. McCur looked for it and did not find it; I then left the store and Duffield followed; when he got out of the store he fell, as no one strike him; he soon picked up after falling; Peter Hartman and Joseph Hall picked him up; I think he was dead at that time.

David Anderson sworn.—Saw the deceased in Mrs. Hall's store; some girls who were present when Duffield entered; said he was drunk and then left; he said that Finn and Lorringer had been following him; Mrs. Hall went to the door of her store and finding Finn and Lorringer there, told them she knew them and that they must let the old man alone.

THEY REPLIED IN VERY INSULTING LANGUAGE.

Joseph Hall was standing outside the door when deceased went out: I followed and saw Lorringer and Finn standing near the door; they spoke very insulting to Mr. Duffield; I told Finn not to do so and then the deceased asked the young men what they were following him for; he then started toward the board-walk and told some one that Finn and Lorringer were following him; the two men heard deceased starting toward him said they would kick his teeth down his throat; think it was Lorringer who made the threat; the party continued down the board-walk; soon I heard some one hallow; I suppose it was Duffield; saw Duffield coming up the walk toward the store; he entered the store and finding Mr. McCur there insisted that he should go down the walk and discover who had hit him; McCur and the deceased started out and I went to my supper; McCur returned but Duffield did not; some little girl came in soon after and said that Duffield was dead; went out on the street and found Duffield dead.

Michael McCur, sworn—Met the deceased at the door of Mrs. Hall's store a little after six o'clock; he took me by the shirt-collar; I loosened his hold, and then he said he would not go home until he had a fight; he then struck at some one but I do not know who; Lorringer then came up to me and said: "Michael, what are you doing there?" he then struck me.

A BLOW IN THE MOUTH.

There was another man standing by at the time, but I do not know who he was.

Peter Hartman testified that he noticed the deceased lying on the road, and that he and James Hall removed him to a place more safe; did not see Lorringer or Finn about at the time; subsequently discovered that Duffield was dead.

Joseph Hall sworn—Went with the deceased and Mr. McCur from Mrs. Hall's store to get Duffield's hat; saw deceased rush up to John Finn, and in a second or two Finn fell and did not get up; know that Finn was drunk; it was but a few minutes after the deceased was knocked down until he was dead.

John V. Auth testified that he and David Edmonds took a walk early on Sunday morning to the scene of "the murder" and there found

A "CLINKER" OF ABOUT TWO POUNDS WEIGHT,

With hair on it. As there were no other clinckers of the same size in the neighborhood they were produced at the inquest; no blood was found on the clinker.

Dr. J. W. Boggs sworn—Am a practicing physician: have made an examination of the remains of the deceased; am of opinion that he came to his death from concussion of the brain, caused by a blow received on the posterior part of the cranium; the same amount of injury might not prove fatal in a healthy subject; the deceased, to my knowledge, has been subject to epileptic fits or convulsions for a number of years; the convulsions created as an exciting cause to the fatal result; found no other external injuries; the wound could not have been produced by falling on the head of a nail.

THE VERDICT.

The testimony ended here, and the jury, after a short deliberation, returned a verdict to the effect that Jacob Duffield came to his death on the evening of November 4th, 1871, from injuries or blows received at the hands of John Finn or Peter Lorringer.

Mrs. Hall made informations against the two men referred to, before Justice Thompson, charging them with murder. They were arrested and committed for a hearing on the charge.

A TELEGRAPHIC FAILURE.

Attempt to Extort Money by Telegraph—How the Plan Failed.

For several days past Mr. Charles Abel, of Charles Abel & Co., druggists, No. 172 Wylie avenue, has been absent in the East on business. On Saturday Mr. Fred. Abel, a brother of the gentleman mentioned, at 1 P. M. on Saturday received a telegram over the Western Union line from Philadelphia purporting to be from Mr. Charles Abel, and saying "telegraph me one hundred dollars immediately." The gentleman addressed thought the proceeding an extraordinary one, knowing full well that Mr. Abel could obtain as much money in Philadelphia as he needed, without telegraphing. So his brother replied by advising Mr. Abel to go to B. Leiber & Son and get his check cashed. Subsequently another telegram was received, signed Charles Abel, which was dated New York, and said, "Will be home to-morrow." This was received about three o'clock on Saturday afternoon. How Mr. Abel could telegraph from Philadelphia, and then, a couple of hours later, send a message from New York, appeared decidedly odd. The mystery was considerably augmented when, about six o'clock in the evening, another telegram arrived over the Pacific and Atlantic line, this time from Philadelphia, saying, "Bank closed; send immediately to central office, 303 Chestnut street." But no money was sent or telegraphed, and yesterday Mr. Abel returned home. On the telegrams being shown him he at once pronounced them as forgeries, all save the one from New York. The matter resolves itself down to this point, that some one has been endeavoring to make money out of an acquaintance with Mr. Abel, and as he pays several individuals from this city while in Philadelphia, he is of opinion that, if opportunity offers, he can lay his hand upon the author of the "New York" telegram. That he may be able to do so is the hope of every good citizen.

TWIXT WHEEL AND RAIL.

A Brakeman Killed on the Central Road.

A man named Samuel Prichard, employed as a brakeman on the Pennsylvania Railroad, came to his death suddenly on Saturday night. The deceased, who is aged about forty, was on a coal train, the rear car of which, it appears, became detached when near Swissvale. Prichard was on this car, and at the time of separation it is supposed fell on the track, when the car passed over him, killing him almost instantly. The Coroner was notified, but owing to his presence being needed on the South Side he will not investigate the affair until to-day. The deceased is a single man, a native of Wales, and has no relatives in this country.

ACCIDENT.

A Laborer has His Skull Crushed in by the Fall of a Beam.

J. H. Cannon, an employee in the foundry of Messrs. Byers, McCullough & Co., located at the foot of Sixth street, South Pittsburgh, met with a severe accident about noon on Saturday. A part of these works have been torn down, and the firm were engaged in building it. Mr. Cannon was engaged in hoisting an old beam from its position preparatory to letting it down, when the beam slipped and fell with crushing force upon the head of the unfortunate man, knocking a hole in his skull some four or five inches in length. The unfortunate man was taken up for dead and conveyed to his home in Birmingham. Life was found, however, not to be extinct, when Dr. Roberts was summoned, who arrived promptly, and dressed the injuries. Very slight hopes are entertained for his recovery.

Fire Last Night.

Shortly before twelve o'clock last night, the roof of Everson, Preston & Co.'s mill, at the north end of the Birmingham bridge, was discovered to be on fire. An alarm was sounded, and the engines of the district responding promptly, the flames were soon subdued. The roof was damaged to a slight extent, the fire, it is supposed, communicating from a stovepipe which was located too near the joist supporting the roof.

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

ON Saturday night some rowdies managed to get up a fight on the corner, between the Monongahela and Fourteenth. It was kept up for over ten minutes and "mixt an artist."

MR. H. H. KIMBALL, writing editor on the *Freiheit's Freund*, resigned his position on Saturday last, and Dr. Meinertzhagen has been appointed to fill the vacancy.

SATURDAY afternoon 'a little daughter of Captain Wm. Jones, residing on Center avenue, fell and broke her left arm between the wrist and elbow. Dr. J. S. Thorn reduced the fracture.

EMANUEL SWEITZER, solicitor for the *Freiheit's Freund*, left the city Saturday evening for Furth, Bavaria, where his parents reside. He will sail on the "Thuringen" on Tuesday and will be absent two or three months.

ALLEGHENY.

THE ALLEGHENY HOSPITAL.

Brief Description of the Building.

At the citizens' meeting on Friday night, it will be remembered, a resolution was introduced requesting the Health Officer to call a meeting of the Board of Health on Saturday morning, to make arrangements for the immediate erection of a temporary building for small-pox patients. Owing to the lateness of the hour, and not knowing where the members resided, the officer found it impracticable to call a meeting. The officer, however, was not idle, but proceeded on Saturday morning to the various necessary arrangements. A plan of the building was prepared, and the contract given to Messrs. Wilter & Calhoun. All the lumber was shipped on Saturday afternoon, and the work will be commenced this morning.

The building will be a one story frame, 32 by 50 feet, and will contain four wards, five of which will be for the reception of malignant and the remaining two for mild cases. Two of the wards will be occupied by males, and two by females. The building will be twelve feet in height, and will be roofed with tar paper. There will be four side doors, one leading into each ward, and also twelve windows, three to each ward. The rooms will thus be well lighted and ventilated. The building will be made as comfortable as possible, and the patients will have no cause for complaint.

In addition to the hospital there will be erected another building, 16 by 32 feet, which will also contain four rooms. The rooms will be used respectively as a laboratory, kitchen and rooms for the male and female hospital attendants. The building will be located on the top of the hill on the Poor Farm, near the ravine, and it is expected that it will be ready for occupancy by Wednesday morning. The estimated cost of the building is $600.

At the meeting of the Board of Health this evening a physician and nurses will be employed, and arrangements made to put the hospital in operation on Wednesday. The manner of conveying patients to the hospital will also be decided at this meeting, and it is hoped that they will be conveyed the entire distance in ambulances, instead of by rail as has been suggested. The citizens may congratulate themselves that proper efforts are now being made to check this loathsome disease, and it is to be hoped that these efforts will not fail to lessen the number of cases to a small pox considerably, and in a short time eradicate it altogether.

Railroad Accident.

About ten o'clock Saturday night James Hutchinson, a young man about twenty years of age, met with a severe accident at the Outer Depot of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad. He was attempting to get on a freight train moving on a switch, when another was backed on the main track passed by. The unfortunate man was caught between the cars and crushed in a frightful manner. The parents of the man live out only on the Brighton pike, some distance from the city. Dr. Buchanan, the company's surgeon, was sent for, and did all in his power to make the young man as comfortable as possible.

A Small-Pox Patient in the Lock-Up.

On Thursday last, one of the boarders at the "Rolshouse," on Ohio street, became afflicted with the small-pox, when Health Officer Williams was requested to have him removed. This request he could not comply with, as no place had yet been secured for the reception of small-pox patients. The patient grew worse and worse until Saturday evening, when he became delirious and ran out into the street. After wandering about for some time, he was conveyed to the lock-up, where he now awaits further disposition, Dr. Smith is the attending physician.

ITEMS IN BRIEF.

The Ladies' Relief Society of South Common M. E. Church shipped a box of ready-made clothing, valued at one hundred and eighty-seven dollars and seventy cents, to Chicago on Friday last, and they are now busily engaged in preparing another one.

MR. PHILIP RINN, a butcher who resides on the corner of Juniata and Chartiers streets, on Saturday, left his store to go into his yard for a few moments, and carelessly left his money drawer unlocked. When he returned he discovered that some one had entered during his absence, and abstracted twenty-five dollars from the till.

Julia Barberg, was arrested on Saturday evening by the Mayor's police, on a charge of selling liquor without license. The saloon was kept in an alley off Federal street, below Lacock. For some time past much complaint has been made against the house, as parties have been in the habit of congregating there, and remaing all night, acting in a disorderly manner, and disturbing the peace of the neighborhood. The accused is now in the lock-up awaiting a hearing.

AN interesting presentation will take place tomorrow evening in the New German Masonic Hall, corner Madison avenue and Washington street. Hope Lodge, K. of P., No. 343, will be presented with two elegant silk flags, one an American and the other the flag of the Order. The presentation will take place immediately after the business meeting of the Lodge, which will be about half past eight o'clock. The exercises attending the presentation will be public, and it is expected that there will be a large attendance.

A LITTLE son of James Ing, aged seven years, residing at No. 59 Chartier street, was playing upon a heap of sand in front of a new building near the corner of Chartier and Rebecca streets, on Friday evening, when attempting to get out of the way of a lumber wagon which was passing, missed his footing and rolled down under the wheels, which passed over his right leg, breaking the bones at the knee. Dr. Jennison was called in and set the broken limb, and the little fellow is doing as well as could be expected.

FOR Indigestion, Dyspepsia, depression of spirits and general debility in their various forms, also as a preventive against fever and ague, and other intermittent fevers, the "Ferro-Phosphorated Elixir of Calisaya," made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., of New York, and sold by all druggists, is the best tonic, and as a tonic for patients recovering from fever or other sickness it has no equal. MW

A negro named Wm. Jones stabbed and killed a German butcher named John Schmidt, about half-past eight o'clock last night, in a saloon on Cleveland. Schmidt was considered a respectable German. Jones is a bar-keeper.

Mrs. Julia Savlere, who shot her husband's paramour, Mrs. Lane, was acquitted at Stockton, Cal., on Saturday, where she was on trial.

SMITHFIELD STREET AND SIXTH AVENUE PROPERTY OF THE CENTRAL CHURCH BY AUCTION.

That large and valuable property belonging to Central Presbyterian Church, on Smithfield street, adjoining the corner of Sixth avenue, will be sold by auction, on the premises, next Thursday morning. Also the lot and house No. 29 Sixth avenue, in immediate rear of the above. The important business location of this property is not surpassed.

WHERE TO GET IT, AND WHAT IT WILL DO.

You can get it from druggists and dealers. It will rid your houses from Rats, Mice, Roaches, &c. Abel's Vermin Exterminator has no equal." Try it."

NIGHT SCHOOL IN THE SIXTEENTH WARD, BLOOMFIELD.

Owing to the grading and paving of several streets and the want of gas in the upper end of the ward, the school directors have concluded to close that night school, and invite those persons wishing to avail themselves of such instructions to visit the night school in the school house at the lower end of the ward, on Liberty street, where they will be admitted upon permits from one of the directors.

ABEL'S GLYCERMEL OF ROSES.

The best and cheapest article in the market for chapped faces, hands and lips. "Try it."

SHURE POP.

Abel's Vermin Exterminator is shure death to rats, mice, roaches, &c. Try it. Sold by druggists and dealers.

R. E. Breed & Co.,

At the China Store, No. 100 Wood street, offer extra inducements to country merchants in china, glass and queensware.

Chinn, Glass and Queensware

Sold cheap at the China store No. 100 Wood street.

HATS AND FUR GOODS.

The Season is at Hand—Go to Wm. Fleming & Co.'s, 139 Wood Street, and Save from Fifteen to Twenty Per Cent.

The season for ladies' furs is upon us, and many of our lady readers are, doubtless, contemplating the purchase of a set of furs to protect themselves against the chilly blasts of winter, and as a part of our duty is to protect the public against imposition, we take pleasure in recommending all such persons to the old and reliable house of Wm. Fleming & Co., No. 139 Wood street, where all classes of fur goods and hats are sold at prices fifteen to twenty per cent. lower than any other house. The Messrs. Fleming & Co. never impose on their customers in any manner, and all goods purchased there will prove to be just what they are represented. The stock of ladies' furs is one of the largest ever offered in Pittsburgh, and combines a greater variety of style and quality than can be found east of the mountains. The stock of hats is also large and well selected, combining all the various styles, among which will be found the "Tourist" and all other novelties, and as in fur goods, they sell hats at a reduction of fifteen to twenty per cent. below the prices of other houses. Gentlemen in want of a neat and stylish hat at a reasonable price should go at once to Wm. Fleming & Co.'s great Hat and Fur Emporium and get their purchases, and if any of them contemplate making Christmas presents, what can they better buy do than go to Fleming's and purchase a set of furs?

A Fine

Assortment of China Glass and Queensware at R. E. Breed & Co.'s China Store, No. 100 Wood street.

Spotted Like Dominoes.

The teeth soon become speckled if every dentifrice is not removed from them every twenty-four hours. To do this effectually there is nothing like Sozodont. It literally renders the enamel impervious and indestructible.

You Are Troubled With a Bad Breath.

It annoys your friends as well as your yourself. You would like to get rid of it, but scarcely know what means to adopt. We will tell you. Use the fragrant Sozodont. It will cleanse and beautify your teeth, and leave your breath pure. MTH

Fine Table Cutlery

At the China Store No. 100 Wood street.

I Feel that My Comfort

Depends upon *Whitcomb's Asthma Remedy.—J. Shaw Saugus, Mass.*

Silver Plated Ware

At the China Store No. 100 Wood street.

"Burnett's Cocoaine

For the hair, once used recommends itself."—*Christian Freeman, Boston.*

Seventy-five Cases

Of the celebrated Wm. Penn's "Golden Eagle" Cincinnati wine just received and for sale by B. H. Lubbers, Wholesale wine dealer, No. 16 Clark street.

Country Merchants

Will find a large stock of goods selling cheap at R. E. Breed & Co.'s China Store, No. 100 Wood street.

DIED.

JAMISON.—Suddenly on Sunday morning, November 5th, 1871, at 6 o'clock, WILLIAM A. JAMISON, in the forty-ninth year of his age.

The funeral will take place from his late residence, No. 77 Sixteenth street, Birmingham, at 10 o'clock TUESDAY MORNING. The friends of the family, together with the members of Washington Temple No. 60, Order of True Templars, and the members of the Orders in general, are respectfully invited to attend.

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DENTISTRY.
Dr. W F. FUNDENBERG.
Has resumed the practice of his profession, at No. 106 FOURTH AVENUE, between Wood and Smithfield streets.

AMUSEMENTS.

Fifth Avenue Opera House.

V. E. BEAMER.....Lessee and Manager.

Engagement for Six Nights Only of the eminent Russian Tragedian,

MR. NEIL WARNER.

And his Talented Pupil,

MISS GRACE RAWLINSON.

MONDAY EVENING, November 6, will be acted Sheridan Knowles's beautiful play of

VIRGINIUS!

Virginius.....Mr. Neil Warner.
Virginia.....Miss Grace Rawlinson.
Supported by the Fifth Avenue Opera House Stock Company.
Tuesday Evening—RICHELIEU.

New Pittsburgh Opera House

JOHN ELLSLER.....Sole Lessee and Manager.

ENGAGEMENT EXTRA